

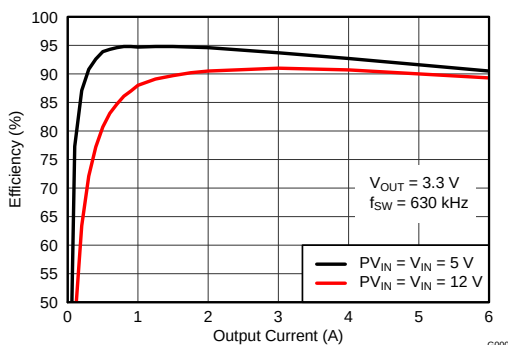
# TPS84621 2.95-V to 14.5-V Input, 6-A Synchronous Buck, Integrated Power Solution

## 1 FEATURES

- Complete Integrated Power Solution Allows Small Footprint, Low-Profile Design
- Efficiencies Up To 96%
- Wide-Output Voltage Adjust 0.6 V to 5.5 V, with 1% Reference Accuracy
- Supports Parallel Operation for Higher Current
- Optional Split Power Rail allows input voltage down to 1.6 V
- Adjustable Switching Frequency (250 kHz to 780 kHz)
- Synchronizes to an External Clock
- Adjustable Slow Start
- Output Voltage Sequencing and Tracking
- Power Good Output
- Programmable Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Output Overcurrent Protection (Hiccup Mode)
- Overtemperature Protection
- Prebias Output Start-up
- Operating Temperature Range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Enhanced Thermal Performance:  $13^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
- Meets EN55022 Class B Emissions
- Design Help visit <http://www.ti.com/TPS84621>

## 2 APPLICATIONS

- Broadband and Communications Infrastructure
- Automated Test and Medical Equipment
- Compact PCI, PCI Express and PXI Express
- DSP and FPGA Point of Load Applications
- High Density Distributed Power Systems



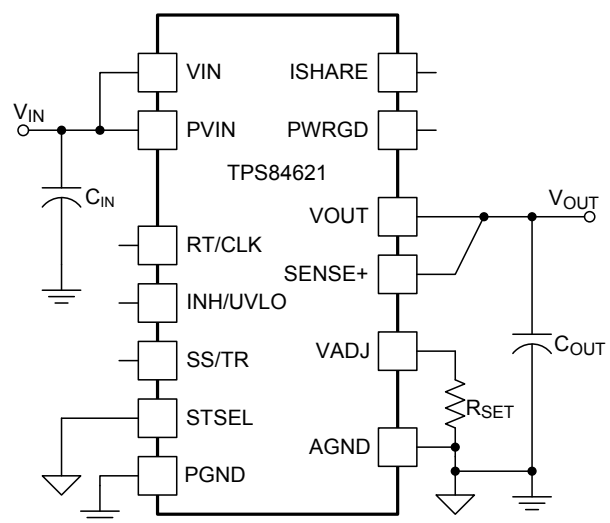
## 3 DESCRIPTION

The TPS84621 is an easy-to-use integrated power solution that combines a 6-A DC-to-DC converter with power MOSFETs, an inductor, and passives into a low profile, BQFN package. This total power solution allows as few as three external components and eliminates the loop compensation and magnetics part selection process.

The  $9 \times 15 \times 2.8\text{ mm}$  BQFN package is easy to solder onto a printed circuit board and allows a compact point-of-load design with greater than 90% efficiency and excellent power dissipation with a thermal impedance of  $13^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  junction to ambient. The device delivers the full 6-A rated output current at  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  ambient temperature without airflow.

The TPS84621 offers the flexibility and the feature-set of a discrete point-of-load design and is ideal for powering performance DSPs and FPGAs. Advanced packaging technology afford a robust and reliable power solution compatible with standard QFN mounting and testing techniques.

### SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION



**Table 1. ORDERING INFORMATION**

For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this datasheet, or see the TI website at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

## 4 Specifications

### 4.1 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

| over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted) |                                                        | VALUE         |                    | UNIT |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------|
|                                                           |                                                        | MIN           | MAX                |      |
| Input Voltage                                             | VIN, PVIN, INH/UVLO                                    | −0.3          | 16                 | V    |
|                                                           | PWRGD, RT/CLK                                          | −0.3          | 6                  | V    |
|                                                           | VADJ, SS/TR, STSEL, ISHARE                             | −0.3          | 3                  | V    |
| Output Voltage                                            | PH                                                     | −1            | 20                 | V    |
|                                                           | PH 10-ns Transient                                     | −3            | 20                 | V    |
| V <sub>DIFF</sub> (GND to exposed thermal pad)            |                                                        | −0.2          | 0.2                | V    |
| Source Current                                            | RT/CLK                                                 | −100          | 100                | μA   |
|                                                           | PH                                                     | Current Limit |                    | A    |
| Sink Current                                              | PH                                                     | Current Limit |                    | A    |
|                                                           | PVIN                                                   | Current Limit |                    | A    |
|                                                           | PWRGD                                                  | −0.1          | 5                  | mA   |
| Operating Junction Temperature                            |                                                        | −40           | 125 <sup>(2)</sup> | °C   |
| Storage Temperature                                       |                                                        | −65           | 150                | °C   |
| Peak Reflow Case Temperature <sup>(3)(4)</sup>            |                                                        |               | 245                | °C   |
| Maximum Number of Reflows Allowed <sup>(3)(4)</sup>       |                                                        |               | 3                  |      |
| Mechanical Shock                                          | Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3, 1 msec, 1/2 sine, mounted |               | 1500               | G    |
| Mechanical Vibration                                      | Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2, 20-2000Hz                 |               | 20                 |      |

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) See the temperature derating curves in the Typical Characteristics section for thermal information.
- (3) For soldering specifications, refer to the [Soldering Requirements for BQFN Packages](#) application note.
- (4) Devices with a date code prior to week 14 2018 (1814) have a peak reflow case temperature of 240°C with a maximum of one reflow.

## 4.2 THERMAL INFORMATION

| THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup> |                                                             | TPS84621 | UNIT |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|
|                               |                                                             | RUQ47    |      |
|                               |                                                             | 47 PINS  |      |
| $\theta_{JA}$                 | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(2)</sup>       | 13       | °C/W |
| $\theta_{JCTop}$              | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance <sup>(3)</sup>    | 9        |      |
| $\theta_{JCbot}$              | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance <sup>(4)</sup> | 3.8      |      |
| $\theta_{JB}$                 | Junction-to-board thermal resistance <sup>(5)</sup>         | 6        |      |
| $\psi_{JT}$                   | Junction-to-top characterization parameter <sup>(6)</sup>   | 2.5      |      |
| $\psi_{JB}$                   | Junction-to-board characterization parameter <sup>(7)</sup> | 5        |      |

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, [SPRA953](#).
- (2) The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ , applies to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm x 100 mm double-sided PCB with 1 oz. copper and natural convection cooling. Additional airflow reduces  $\theta_{JA}$ .
- (3) The junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the package top. No specific JEDEC standard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.
- (4) The junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the exposed (power) pad. No specific JEDEC standard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.
- (5) The junction-to-board thermal resistance is obtained by simulating in an environment with a ring cold plate fixture to control the PCB temperature, as described in JESD51-8.
- (6) The junction-to-top characterization parameter,  $\psi_{JT}$ , estimates the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , of a device in a real system, using a procedure described in JESD51-2A (sections 6 and 7).  $T_J = \psi_{JT} * P_{dis} + T_T$ ; where  $P_{dis}$  is the power dissipated in the device and  $T_T$  is the temperature of the top of the device.
- (7) The junction-to-board characterization parameter,  $\psi_{JB}$ , estimates the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , of a device in a real system, using a procedure described in JESD51-2A (sections 6 and 7).  $T_J = \psi_{JB} * P_{dis} + T_B$ ; where  $P_{dis}$  is the power dissipated in the device and  $T_B$  is the temperature of the board 1mm from the device.

## 4.3 PACKAGE SPECIFICATIONS

| TPS84621                    |                                                                           | UNIT       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Weight                      |                                                                           | 1.26 grams |
| Flammability                | Meets UL 94 V-O                                                           |            |
| MTBF Calculated reliability | Per Bellcore TR-332, 50% stress, $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ , ground benign | 33.9 Mhrs  |

## 4.4 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Over  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  free-air temperature,  $\text{PVIN} = \text{VIN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{OUT}} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{I}_{\text{OUT}} = 6\text{ A}$ ,

$\text{C}_{\text{IN1}} = 2 \times 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  ceramic,  $\text{C}_{\text{IN2}} = 68\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  poly-tantalum,  $\text{C}_{\text{OUT1}} = 4 \times 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  ceramic (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER              |                                      | TEST CONDITIONS                                                           |                                                                   | MIN                | TYP   | MAX                  | UNIT             |     |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|------------------|-----|
| I <sub>OUT</sub>       | Output current                       | T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C, natural convection                                 |                                                                   | 0                  |       | 6                    | A                |     |
| V <sub>IN</sub>        | Input bias voltage range             | Over I <sub>OUT</sub> range                                               |                                                                   | 4.5                |       | 14.5                 | V                |     |
| PV <sub>IN</sub>       | Input switching voltage range        | Over I <sub>OUT</sub> range                                               |                                                                   | 1.6 <sup>(1)</sup> |       | 14.5 <sup>(2)</sup>  | V                |     |
| UVLO                   | V <sub>IN</sub> Undervoltage lockout | V <sub>IN</sub> = increasing                                              |                                                                   |                    | 4.0   | 4.5                  | V                |     |
|                        |                                      | V <sub>IN</sub> = decreasing                                              |                                                                   | 3.5                | 3.85  |                      |                  |     |
| V <sub>OUT(adj)</sub>  | Output voltage adjust range          | Over I <sub>OUT</sub> range                                               |                                                                   | 0.6 <sup>(2)</sup> |       | 5.5                  | V                |     |
| V <sub>OUT</sub>       | Set-point voltage tolerance          | T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0A                              |                                                                   |                    |       | ±1.0% <sup>(3)</sup> |                  |     |
|                        | Temperature variation                | -40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0A                     |                                                                   |                    | ±0.3% |                      |                  |     |
|                        | Line regulation                      | Over P <sub>VIN</sub> range, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0A |                                                                   |                    | ±0.1% |                      |                  |     |
|                        | Load regulation                      | Over I <sub>OUT</sub> range, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C                        |                                                                   |                    | ±0.1% |                      |                  |     |
|                        | Total output voltage variation       | Includes set-point, line, load, and temperature variation                 |                                                                   |                    |       | ±1.5% <sup>(3)</sup> |                  |     |
| η                      | Efficiency                           | P <sub>VIN</sub> = V <sub>IN</sub> = 12 V<br>I <sub>O</sub> = 2 A         | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5 V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 780 kHz                 |                    | 92 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3 V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 630 kHz               |                    | 91 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5 V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 530 kHz               |                    | 89 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz               |                    | 88 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.2 V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz               |                    | 85 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.8 V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz               |                    | 80 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      | P <sub>VIN</sub> = V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V<br>I <sub>O</sub> = 2 A          | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 630 kHz                |                    | 95 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 530 kHz                |                    | 93 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz                |                    | 91 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.2V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz                |                    | 89 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.8V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz                |                    | 85 %  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.6V, f <sub>SW</sub> = 250 kHz                |                    | 83 %  |                      |                  |     |
| Output voltage ripple  |                                      | 20 MHz bandwidth                                                          |                                                                   |                    | 30    |                      | mV <sub>PP</sub> |     |
| I <sub>LIM</sub>       | Overcurrent threshold                |                                                                           |                                                                   |                    | 11    |                      | A                |     |
| Transient response     |                                      | 1.0 A/μs load step<br>from 50 to 100% I <sub>OUT(max)</sub>               | Recovery time                                                     |                    | 80    |                      | μs               |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | V <sub>OUT</sub> over/undershoot                                  |                    | 60    |                      | mV               |     |
| V <sub>INH-H</sub>     | Inhibit Control                      | Inhibit High Voltage                                                      |                                                                   | 1.30               |       | Open <sup>(4)</sup>  | V                |     |
| V <sub>INH-L</sub>     |                                      | Inhibit Low Voltage                                                       |                                                                   | -0.3               |       | 1.05                 |                  |     |
| INH Input current      |                                      | INH < 1.1 V                                                               |                                                                   |                    | -1.15 |                      | μA               |     |
| INH Hysteresis current |                                      | INH > 1.26 V                                                              |                                                                   |                    | -3.4  |                      | μA               |     |
| I <sub>I(stby)</sub>   | Input standby current                |                                                                           | INH pin to AGND                                                   |                    | 2     | 4                    | μA               |     |
| Power Good             | PWRGD Thresholds                     | V <sub>OUT</sub> rising                                                   | Good                                                              |                    | 94%   |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | Fault                                                             |                    | 109%  |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      | V <sub>OUT</sub> falling                                                  | Fault                                                             |                    | 91%   |                      |                  |     |
|                        |                                      |                                                                           | Good                                                              |                    | 106%  |                      |                  |     |
|                        | PWRGD Low Voltage                    |                                                                           | I(PWRGD) = 2 mA                                                   |                    |       | 0.3                  |                  | V   |
| f <sub>SW</sub>        | Switching frequency                  |                                                                           | Over V <sub>IN</sub> and I <sub>OUT</sub> ranges, RT/CLK pin OPEN |                    | 200   | 250                  | 300              | kHz |
| f <sub>CLK</sub>       | Synchronization frequency            |                                                                           | CLK Control                                                       |                    | 250   |                      | 780              | kHz |
| V <sub>CLK-H</sub>     | CLK High-Level                       |                                                                           |                                                                   |                    | 2.0   |                      | 5.5              | V   |
| V <sub>CLK-L</sub>     | CLK Low-Level                        |                                                                           |                                                                   |                    |       |                      | 0.8              | V   |
| D <sub>CLK</sub>       | CLK Duty cycle                       |                                                                           |                                                                   |                    | 20%   |                      | 80%              |     |
| Thermal Shutdown       |                                      | Thermal shutdown                                                          |                                                                   |                    | 160   | 175                  |                  | °C  |
|                        |                                      | Thermal shutdown hysteresis                                               |                                                                   |                    | 10    |                      | °C               |     |

(1) The minimum PVIN voltage is 1.6V or ( $\text{V}_{\text{OUT}} + 0.9\text{ V}$ ), whichever is greater. VIN must be greater than 4.5V.

(2) The maximum PVIN voltage is 14.5V or ( $15 \times \text{V}_{\text{OUT}}$ ), whichever is less.

(3) The stated limit of the set-point voltage tolerance includes the tolerance of both the internal voltage reference and the internal adjustment resistor. The overall output voltage tolerance will be affected by the tolerance of the external  $\text{R}_{\text{SET}}$  resistor.

(4) This control pin has an internal pullup. If this pin is left open circuit, the device operates when input power is applied. A small low-leakage MOSFET is recommended for control. See the application section for further guidance.

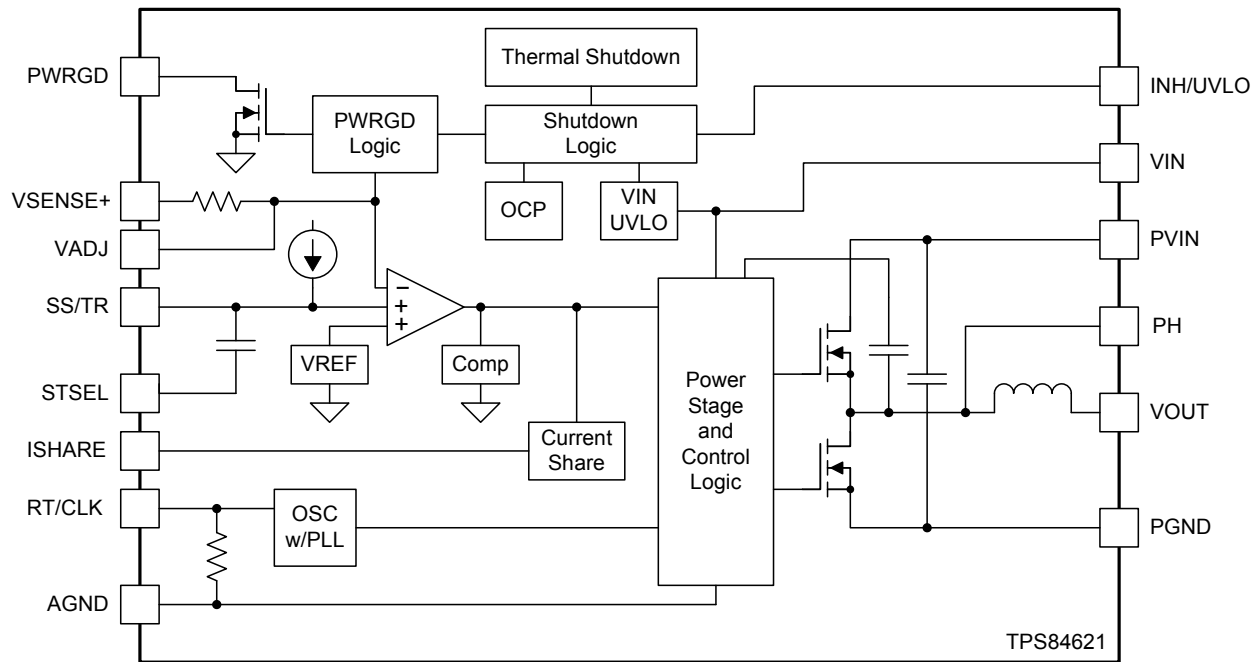
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Over  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  free-air temperature,  $\text{PVIN} = \text{VIN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{OUT}} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{I}_{\text{OUT}} = 6\text{ A}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_{\text{IN1}} = 2 \times 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  ceramic,  $\text{C}_{\text{IN2}} = 68\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  poly-tantalum,  $\text{C}_{\text{OUT1}} = 4 \times 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  ceramic (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER               |                             | TEST CONDITIONS                    | MIN               | TYP                | MAX  | UNIT             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|------------------|
| $\text{C}_{\text{IN}}$  | External input capacitance  | Ceramic                            | 44 <sup>(5)</sup> |                    |      | $\mu\text{F}$    |
|                         |                             | Non-ceramic                        | 68 <sup>(5)</sup> |                    |      |                  |
| $\text{C}_{\text{OUT}}$ | External output capacitance | Ceramic                            | 47 <sup>(6)</sup> | 200                | 1500 | $\mu\text{F}$    |
|                         |                             | Non-ceramic                        |                   | 220 <sup>(6)</sup> | 5000 |                  |
|                         |                             | Equivalent series resistance (ESR) |                   |                    | 35   | $\text{m}\Omega$ |

- (5) A minimum of  $100\mu\text{F}$  of polymer tantalum and/or ceramic external capacitance is required across the input ( $\text{VIN}$  and  $\text{PVIN}$  connected) for proper operation. Locate the capacitor close to the device. See [Table 5](#) for more details. When operating with split  $\text{VIN}$  and  $\text{PVIN}$  rails, place  $4.7\mu\text{F}$  of ceramic capacitance directly at the  $\text{VIN}$  pin.
- (6) The amount of required output capacitance varies depending on the output voltage (see [Table 4](#) ). The amount of required capacitance must include at least  $1 \times 47\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor. Locate the capacitance close to the device. Adding additional capacitance close to the load improves the response of the regulator to load transients. See [Table 4](#) and [Table 5](#) more details.

## 5 DEVICE INFORMATION

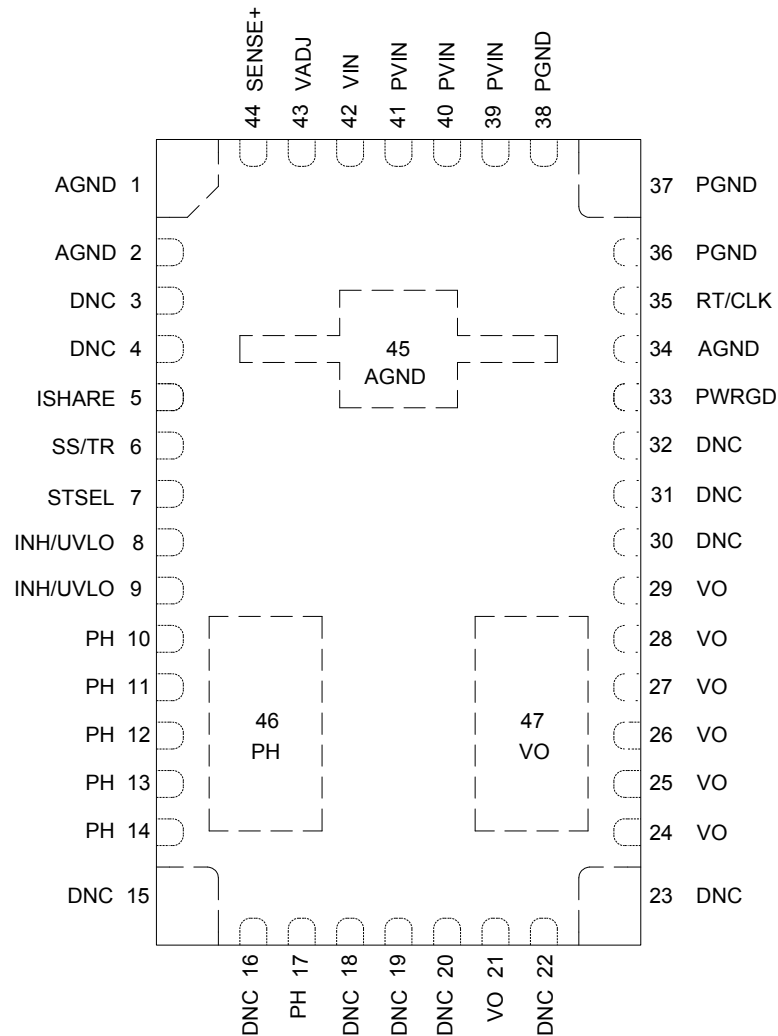
**FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**


## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

| TERMINAL |     | DESCRIPTION                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NAME     | NO. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| AGND     | 1   | Zero VDC reference for the analog control circuitry. Connect AGND to PGND at a single point. Connect near the output capacitors. See <a href="#">Figure 43</a> for a recommended layout.                                               |
|          | 2   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 34  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 45  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| INH/UVLO | 8   | Inhibit and UVLO adjust pin. Use an open drain or open collector output logic to control the INH function. A resistor divider between this pin, AGND and VIN adjusts the UVLO voltage. Tie both pins together when using this control. |
|          | 9   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ISHARE   | 5   | Current share pin. Connect this pin to other TPS84621 device's ISHARE pin when paralleling multiple TPS84621 devices. When unused, treat this pin as a Do Not Connect (DNC) and leave it isolated from all other signals or ground.    |
| DNC      | 3   | Do Not Connect. Do not connect these pins to AGND, to another DNC pin, or to any other voltage. These pins are connected to internal circuitry. Each pin must be soldered to an isolated pad.                                          |
|          | 4   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 15  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 16  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 18  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 19  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 20  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 22  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 23  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 30  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 31  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 32  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| PGND     | 36  | Common ground connection for the PVIN, VIN, and VOUT power connections. See <a href="#">Figure 43</a> for a recommended layout.                                                                                                        |
|          | 37  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 38  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| PH       | 10  | Phase switch node. These pins should be connected to a small copper island under the device for thermal relief. Do not connect any external component to this pin or tie it to a pin of another function.                              |
|          | 11  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 12  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 13  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 14  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|          | 17  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| PWRGD    | 33  | Power good fault pin. Asserts low if the output voltage is out of range. A pull-up resistor is required.                                                                                                                               |
|          | 39  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| PVIN     | 40  | Input switching voltage. This pin supplies voltage to the power switches of the converter. See <a href="#">Figure 43</a> for a recommended layout.                                                                                     |
|          | 41  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| RT/CLK   | 35  | This pin automatically selects between RT mode and CLK mode. A timing resistor adjusts the switching frequency of the device. In CLK mode, the device synchronizes to an external clock.                                               |
| SENSE+   | 44  | Remote sense connection. Connect this pin to VOUT at the load for improved regulation. This pin must be connected to VOUT at the load, or at the module pins.                                                                          |
| SS/TR    | 6   | Slow-start and tracking pin. Connecting an external capacitor to this pin adjusts the output voltage rise time. A voltage applied to this pin allows for tracking and sequencing control.                                              |
| STSEL    | 7   | Slow-start or track feature select. Connect this pin to AGND to enable the internal SS capacitor with a SS interval of approximately 1.1 ms. Leave this pin open to enable the TR feature.                                             |
| VADJ     | 43  | Connecting a resistor between this pin and AGND sets the output voltage.                                                                                                                                                               |
| VIN      | 42  | Input bias voltage pin. Supplies the control circuitry of the power converter. See <a href="#">Figure 43</a> for a recommended layout.                                                                                                 |

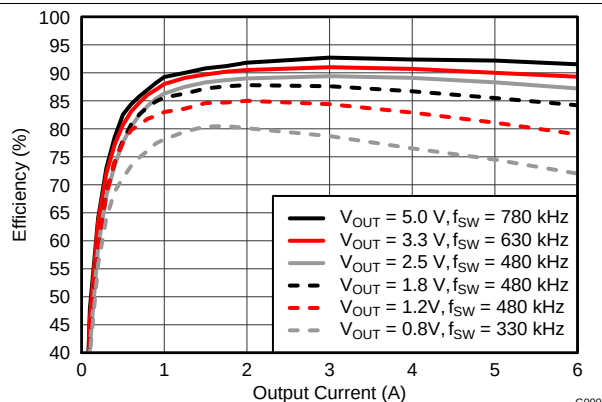
**PIN DESCRIPTIONS (continued)**

| TERMINAL |     | DESCRIPTION                                                            |
|----------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NAME     | NO. |                                                                        |
| VOUT     | 21  | Output voltage. Connect output capacitors between these pins and PGND. |
|          | 24  |                                                                        |
|          | 25  |                                                                        |
|          | 26  |                                                                        |
|          | 27  |                                                                        |
|          | 28  |                                                                        |
|          | 29  |                                                                        |
|          | 47  |                                                                        |

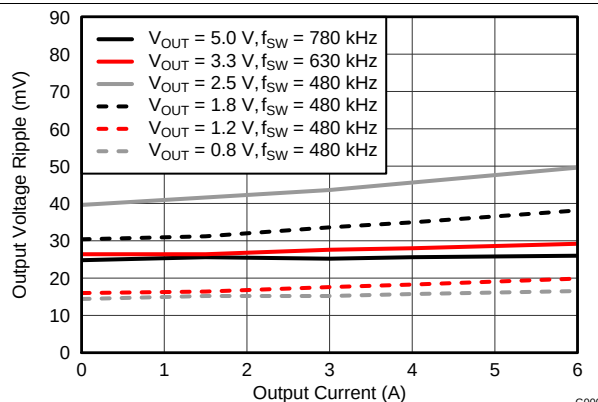
**RUQ PACKAGE  
47 PIN  
TOP VIEW**




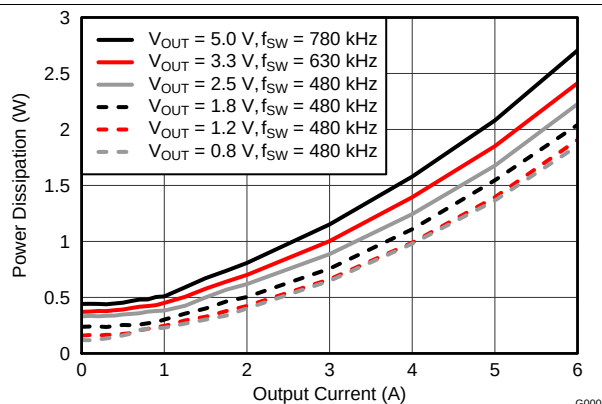
## 6 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (P<sub>VIN</sub> = V<sub>IN</sub> = 12 V) <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>



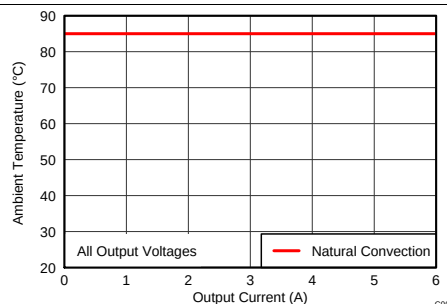
**Figure 1. Efficiency vs. Output Current**



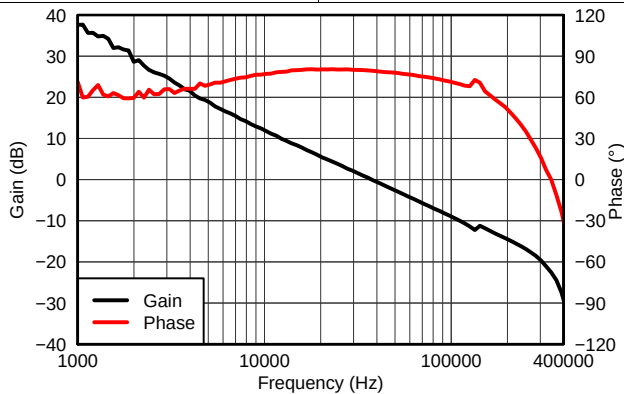
**Figure 2. Voltage Ripple vs. Output Current**



**Figure 3. Power Dissipation vs. Output Current**



**Figure 4. Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 5. V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 6 A, C<sub>OUT1</sub> = 200 μF ceramic, f<sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz**

- (1) The electrical characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical for the converter. Applies to [Figure 1](#), [Figure 2](#), and [Figure 3](#).
- (2) The temperature derating curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating temperatures. Derating limits apply to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm × 100 mm double-sided PCB with 1 oz. copper. Applies to [Figure 4](#).

## 7 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (P<sub>VIN</sub> = V<sub>IN</sub> = 5 V) <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>

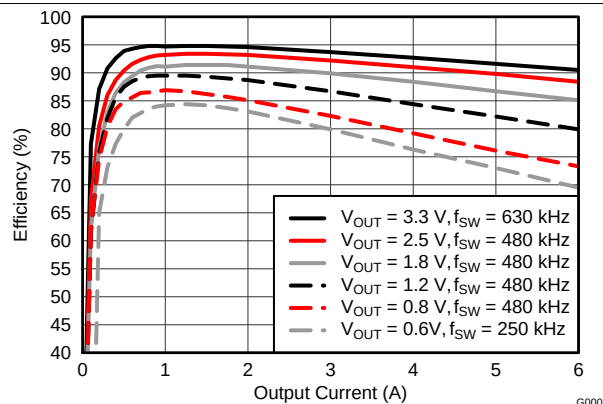


Figure 6. Efficiency vs. Output Current

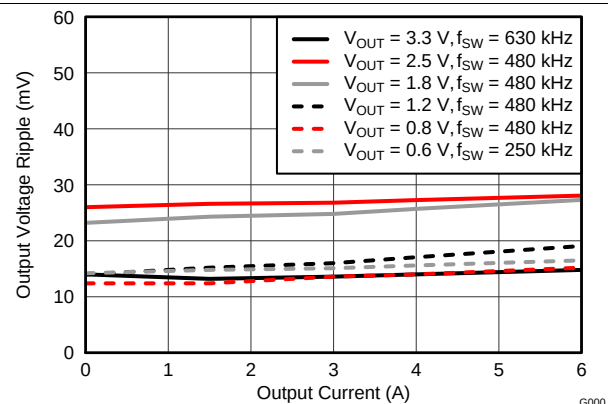


Figure 7. Voltage Ripple vs. Output Current

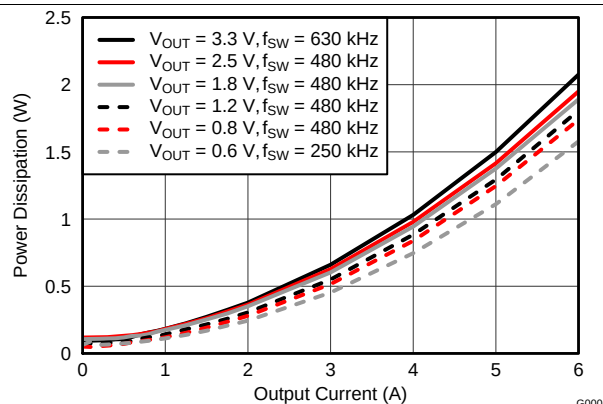


Figure 8. Power Dissipation vs. Output Current

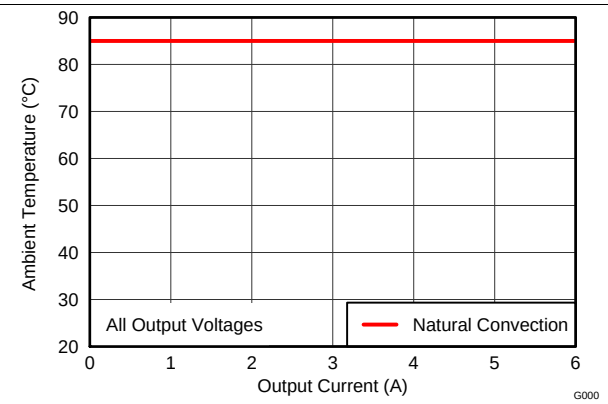


Figure 9. Safe Operating Area

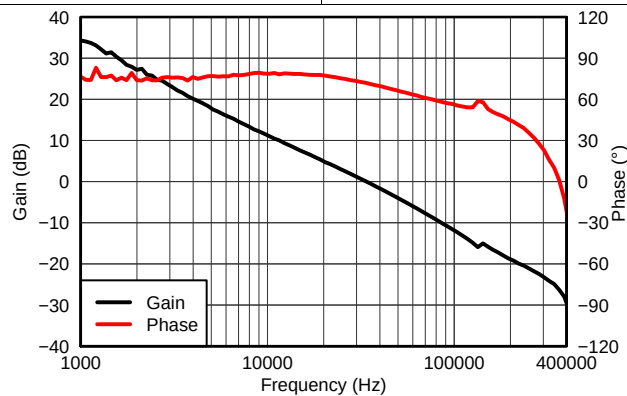
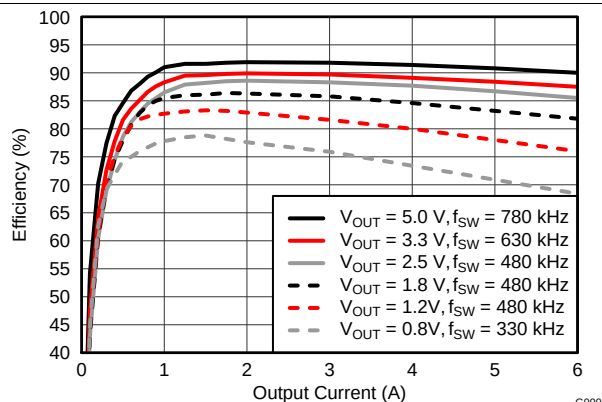


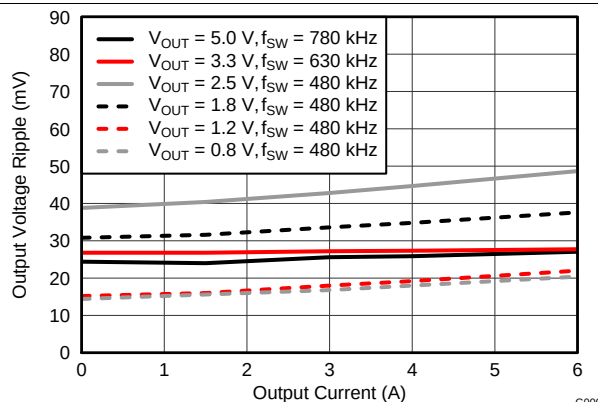
Figure 10. V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 6 A, C<sub>OUT1</sub> = 200 µF ceramic, f<sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz

- (1) The electrical characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical for the converter. Applies to [Figure 6](#), [Figure 7](#), and [Figure 8](#).
- (2) The temperature derating curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating temperatures. Derating limits apply to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm × 100 mm double-sided PCB with 1 oz. copper. Applies to [Figure 9](#).

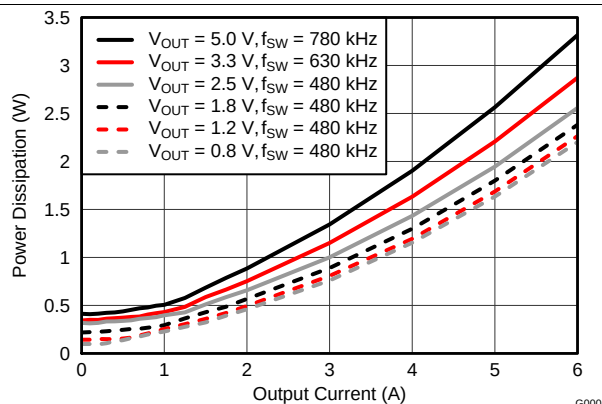
## 8 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (P<sub>VIN</sub> = 12 V, V<sub>IN</sub> = 5 V) <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>



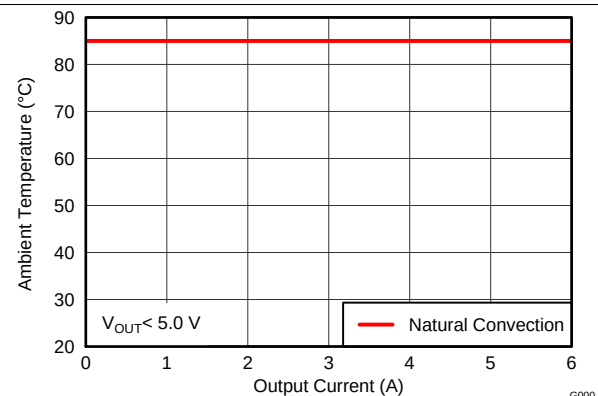
**Figure 11. Efficiency vs. Output Current**



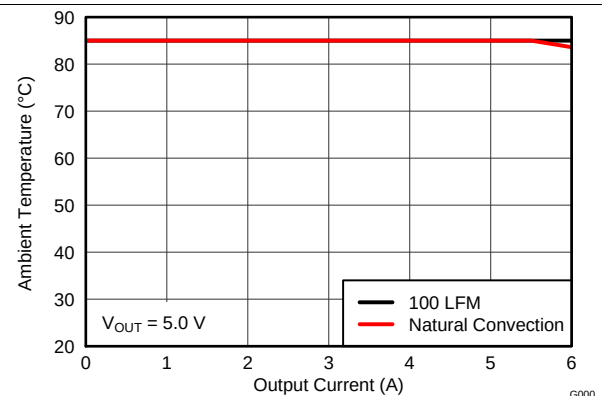
**Figure 12. Voltage Ripple vs. Output Current**



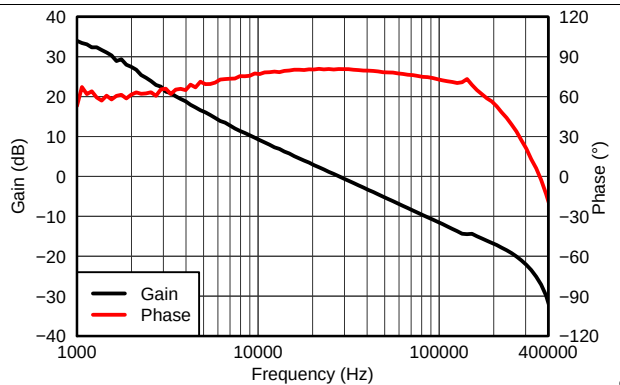
**Figure 13. Power Dissipation vs. Output Current**



**Figure 14. Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 15. Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 16. V<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5 V, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 6 A, C<sub>OUT1</sub> = 200 µF ceramic, f<sub>SW</sub> = 480 kHz**

- (1) The electrical characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical for the converter. Applies to [Figure 11](#), [Figure 12](#), and [Figure 13](#).
- (2) The temperature derating curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating temperatures. Derating limits apply to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm × 100 mm double-sided PCB with 1 oz. copper. Applies to [Figure 14](#) and [Figure 15](#).

## 9 APPLICATION INFORMATION

### 9.1 ADJUSTING THE OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The VADJ control sets the output voltage of the TPS84621. The output voltage adjustment range is from 0.6V to 5.5V. The adjustment method requires the addition of  $R_{SET}$ , which sets the output voltage, the connection of SENSE+ to VOUT, and in some cases  $R_{RT}$  which sets the switching frequency. The  $R_{SET}$  resistor must be connected directly between the VADJ (pin 43) and AGND (pin 45). The SENSE+ pin (pin 44) must be connected to VOUT either at the load for improved regulation or at VOUT of the device. The  $R_{RT}$  resistor must be connected directly between the RT/CLK (pin 35) and AGND (pin 34). [Table 2](#) gives the standard external  $R_{SET}$  resistor for a number of common bus voltages, along with the required  $R_{RT}$  resistor for that output voltage.

**Table 2. Standard  $R_{SET}$  Resistor Values for Common Output Voltages**

| RESISTORS               | OUTPUT VOLTAGE $V_{OUT}$ (V) |      |      |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                         | 0.9                          | 1.0  | 1.2  | 1.8   | 2.5   | 3.3   | 5.0   |
| $R_{SET}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | 2.87                         | 2.15 | 1.43 | 0.715 | 0.453 | 0.316 | 0.196 |
| $R_{RT}$ (k $\Omega$ )  | 261                          | 261  | 200  | 200   | 165   | 121   | 86.6  |

For other output voltages, the value of the required resistor can either be calculated using the following formula, or simply selected from the range of values given in [Table 3](#).

$$R_{SET} = \frac{1.43}{\left(\left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{0.6}\right) - 1\right)} \text{ (k}\Omega\text{)} \quad (1)$$

**Table 3. Standard  $R_{SET}$  Resistor Values**

| $V_{OUT}$ (V) | $R_{SET}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | $R_{RT}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | $f_{SW}$ (kHz) | $V_{OUT}$ (V) | $R_{SET}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | $R_{RT}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | $f_{SW}$ (kHz) |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 0.6           | open                    | open                   | 250            | 3.1           | 0.348                   | 140                    | 580            |
| 0.7           | 8.66                    | 590                    | 330            | 3.2           | 0.332                   | 140                    | 580            |
| 0.8           | 4.32                    | 590                    | 330            | 3.3           | 0.316                   | 121                    | 630            |
| 0.9           | 2.87                    | 261                    | 430            | 3.4           | 0.309                   | 121                    | 630            |
| 1.0           | 2.15                    | 261                    | 430            | 3.5           | 0.294                   | 121                    | 630            |
| 1.1           | 1.74                    | 261                    | 430            | 3.6           | 0.287                   | 121                    | 630            |
| 1.2           | 1.43                    | 200                    | 480            | 3.7           | 0.280                   | 121                    | 630            |
| 1.3           | 1.24                    | 200                    | 480            | 3.8           | 0.267                   | 107                    | 680            |
| 1.4           | 1.07                    | 200                    | 480            | 3.9           | 0.261                   | 107                    | 680            |
| 1.5           | 0.953                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.0           | 0.255                   | 107                    | 680            |
| 1.6           | 0.866                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.1           | 0.243                   | 107                    | 680            |
| 1.7           | 0.787                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.2           | 0.237                   | 95.3                   | 730            |
| 1.8           | 0.715                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.3           | 0.232                   | 95.3                   | 730            |
| 1.9           | 0.665                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.4           | 0.226                   | 95.3                   | 730            |
| 2.0           | 0.619                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.5           | 0.221                   | 95.3                   | 730            |
| 2.1           | 0.576                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.6           | 0.215                   | 95.3                   | 730            |
| 2.2           | 0.536                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.7           | 0.210                   | 95.3                   | 730            |
| 2.3           | 0.511                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.8           | 0.205                   | 86.6                   | 780            |
| 2.4           | 0.475                   | 200                    | 480            | 4.9           | 0.200                   | 86.6                   | 780            |
| 2.5           | 0.453                   | 200                    | 480            | 5.0           | 0.196                   | 86.6                   | 780            |
| 2.6           | 0.432                   | 165                    | 530            | 5.1           | 0.191                   | 86.6                   | 780            |
| 2.7           | 0.412                   | 165                    | 530            | 5.2           | 0.187                   | 86.6                   | 780            |
| 2.8           | 0.392                   | 165                    | 530            | 5.3           | 0.182                   | 86.6                   | 780            |
| 2.9           | 0.374                   | 165                    | 530            | 5.4           | 0.178                   | 86.6                   | 780            |
| 3.0           | 0.357                   | 140                    | 580            | 5.5           | 0.174                   | 86.6                   | 780            |

## 9.2 CAPACITOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TPS84621 POWER SUPPLY

### 9.2.1 Capacitor Technologies

#### 9.2.1.1 Electrolytic, Polymer-Electrolytic Capacitors

When using electrolytic capacitors, high-quality, computer-grade electrolytic capacitors are recommended. Polymer-electrolytic type capacitors are recommended for applications where the ambient operating temperature is less than 0°C. The Sanyo OS-CON capacitor series is suggested due to the lower ESR, higher rated surge, power dissipation, ripple current capability, and small package size. Aluminum electrolytic capacitors provide adequate decoupling over the frequency range of 2 kHz to 150 kHz, and are suitable when ambient temperatures are above 0°C.

#### 9.2.1.2 Ceramic Capacitors

The performance of aluminum electrolytic capacitors is less effective than ceramic capacitors above 150 kHz. Multilayer ceramic capacitors have a low ESR and a resonant frequency higher than the bandwidth of the regulator. They can be used to reduce the reflected ripple current at the input as well as improve the transient response of the output.

#### 9.2.1.3 Tantalum, Polymer-Tantalum Capacitors

Polymer-tantalum type capacitors are recommended for applications where the ambient operating temperature is less than 0°C. The Sanyo POSCAP series and Kemet T530 capacitor series are recommended rather than many other tantalum types due to their lower ESR, higher rated surge, power dissipation, ripple current capability, and small package size. Tantalum capacitors that have no stated ESR or surge current rating are not recommended for power applications.

### 9.2.2 Input Capacitor

The TPS84621 requires a minimum input capacitance of 100  $\mu\text{F}$  of ceramic and/or polymer-tantalum capacitors. The ripple current rating of the capacitor must be at least 450 mArms. [Table 5](#) includes a preferred list of capacitors by vendor.

### 9.2.3 Output Capacitor

The required output capacitance is determined by the output voltage of the TPS84621. See [Table 4](#) for the amount of required capacitance. The required output capacitance must be comprised of all ceramic capacitors. When adding additional non-ceramic bulk capacitors, low-ESR devices like the ones recommended in [Table 5](#) are required. The required capacitance above the minimum is determined by actual transient deviation requirements. See [Table 6](#) for typical transient response values for several output voltage, input voltage and capacitance combinations. [Table 5](#) includes a preferred list of capacitors by vendor.

**Table 4. Required Output Capacitance**

| V <sub>OUT</sub> RANGE (V) |       | MINIMUM REQUIRED C <sub>OUT</sub> ( $\mu\text{F}$ ) |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| MIN                        | MAX   |                                                     |
| 0.6                        | < 0.8 | 400 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic                           |
| 0.8                        | < 1.2 | 300 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic                           |
| 1.2                        | < 3.0 | 200 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic                           |
| 3.0                        | < 4.0 | 100 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic                           |
| 4.0                        | 5.5   | 47 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic                            |

**Table 5. Recommended Input/Output Capacitors<sup>(1)</sup>**

| VENDOR | SERIES | PART NUMBER        | CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS |                  |                         |
|--------|--------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|        |        |                    | WORKING VOLTAGE (V)       | CAPACITANCE (μF) | ESR <sup>(2)</sup> (mΩ) |
| Murata | X5R    | GRM32ER61E226K     | 16                        | 22               | 2                       |
| TDK    | X5R    | C3225X5R0J476K     | 6.3                       | 47               | 2                       |
| Murata | X5R    | GRM32ER60J476M     | 6.3                       | 47               | 2                       |
| Sanyo  | POSCAP | 16TQC68M           | 16                        | 68               | 50                      |
| Kemet  | T520   | T520V107M010ASE025 | 10                        | 100              | 25                      |
| Sanyo  | POSCAP | 6TPE100MI          | 6.3                       | 100              | 25                      |
| Sanyo  | POSCAP | 2R5TPE220M7        | 2.5                       | 220              | 7                       |
| Kemet  | T530   | T530D227M006ATE006 | 6.3                       | 220              | 6                       |
| Kemet  | T530   | T530D337M006ATE010 | 6.3                       | 330              | 10                      |
| Sanyo  | POSCAP | 2TPF330M6          | 2.0                       | 330              | 6                       |
| Sanyo  | POSCAP | 6TPE330MFL         | 6.3                       | 330              | 15                      |

**(1) Capacitor Supplier Verification**

Please verify availability of capacitors identified in this table.

**RoHS, Lead-free and Material Details**

Please consult capacitor suppliers regarding material composition, RoHS status, lead-free status, and manufacturing process requirements.

**(2) Maximum ESR @ 100kHz, 25°C.**

## 9.3 Transient Response

**Table 6. Output Voltage Transient Response**

| C <sub>IN1</sub> = 47 μF CERAMIC, C <sub>IN2</sub> = 220 μF POLYMER-TANTALUM |                     |                           |                        |                         |                         |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)                                                         | V <sub>IN</sub> (V) | C <sub>OUT1</sub> Ceramic | C <sub>OUT2</sub> BULK | VOLTAGE DEVIATION (mV)  |                         | RECOVERY TIME (μs) |
|                                                                              |                     |                           |                        | 2 A LOAD STEP, (1 A/μs) | 3 A LOAD STEP, (1 A/μs) |                    |
| 0.6                                                                          | 5                   | 400 μF                    | 330 μF                 | 20                      | 30                      | 120                |
| 0.8                                                                          | 5                   | 300 μF                    | 220 μF                 | 25                      | 35                      | 140                |
|                                                                              |                     | 300 μF                    | 330 μF                 | 20                      | 30                      | 140                |
|                                                                              | 12                  | 300 μF                    | 220 μF                 | 30                      | 35                      | 140                |
|                                                                              |                     | 300 μF                    | 330 μF                 | 25                      | 30                      | 140                |
| 1.2                                                                          | 5                   | 200 μF                    | 100 μF                 | 40                      | 50                      | 150                |
|                                                                              |                     | 200 μF                    | 220 μF                 | 35                      | 45                      | 150                |
|                                                                              | 12                  | 200 μF                    | 100 μF                 | 35                      | 45                      | 150                |
|                                                                              |                     | 200 μF                    | 220 μF                 | 30                      | 40                      | 150                |
| 1.8                                                                          | 5                   | 200 μF                    | -                      | 65                      | 85                      | 160                |
|                                                                              |                     | 200 μF                    | 100 μF                 | 55                      | 96                      | 160                |
|                                                                              | 12                  | 200 μF                    | -                      | 55                      | 80                      | 160                |
|                                                                              |                     | 200 μF                    | 100 μF                 | 50                      | 75                      | 160                |
| 3.3                                                                          | 5                   | 100 μF                    | 100 μF                 | 90                      | 140                     | 180                |
|                                                                              | 12                  | 100 μF                    | 100 μF                 | 85                      | 125                     | 180                |

## 9.4 Transient Waveforms

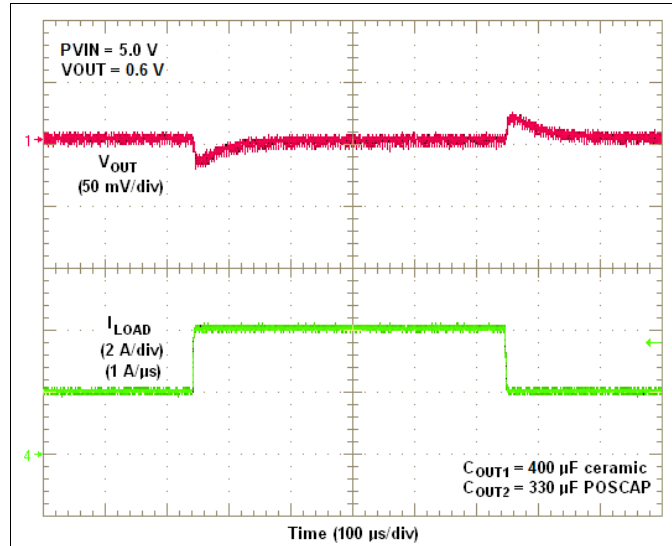


Figure 17. PVIN = 5V, VOUT = 0.6V, 2A Load Step

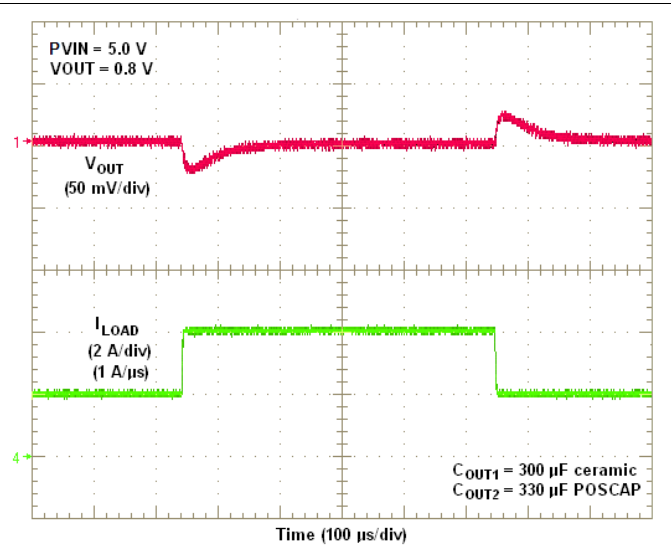


Figure 18. PVIN = 5V, VOUT = 0.8V, 2A Load Step

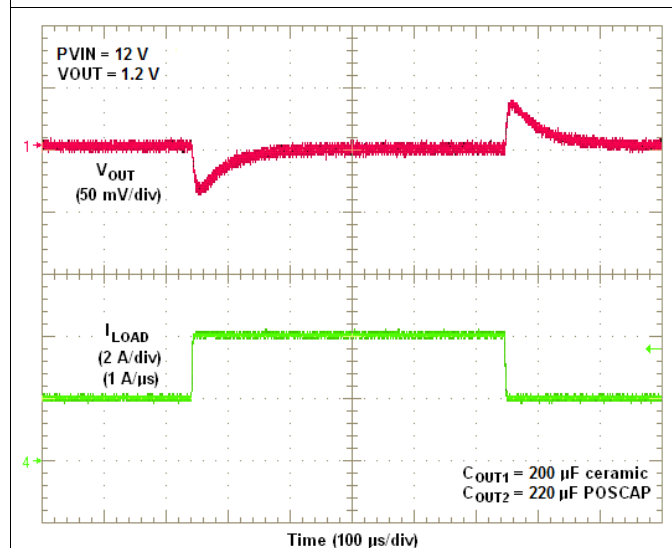


Figure 19. PVIN = 12V, VOUT = 1.2V, 2A Load Step

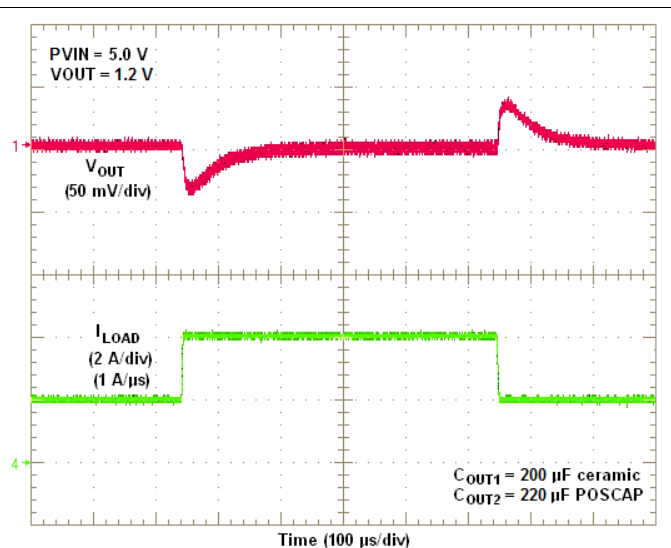
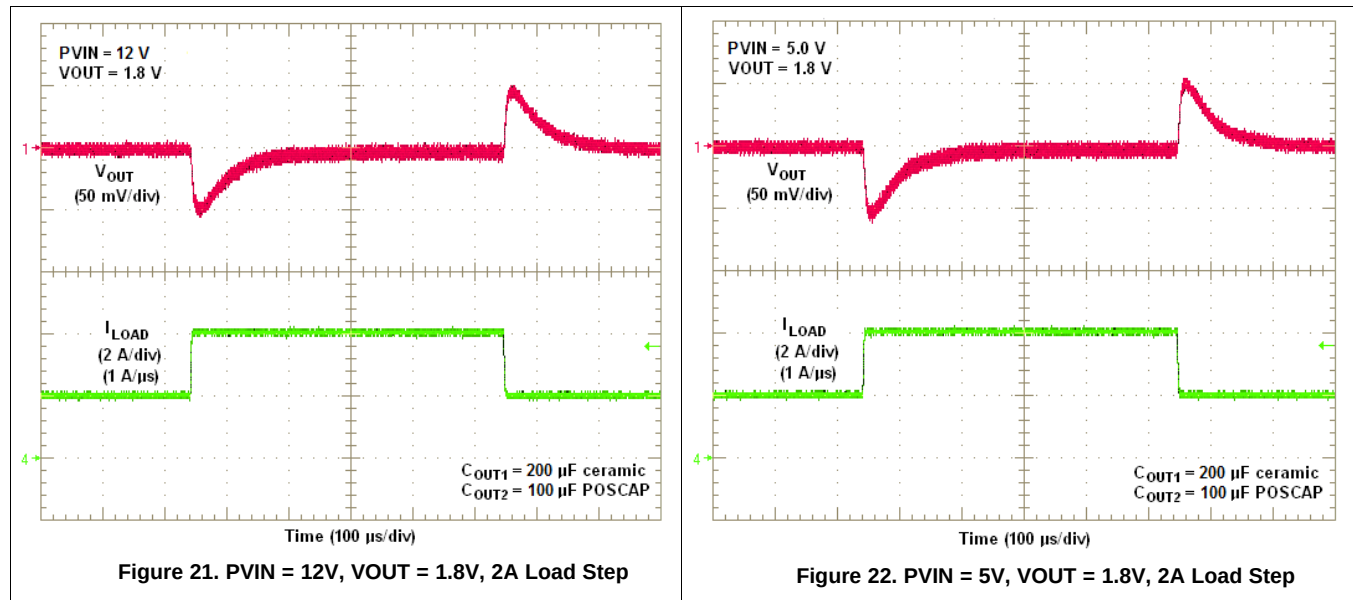
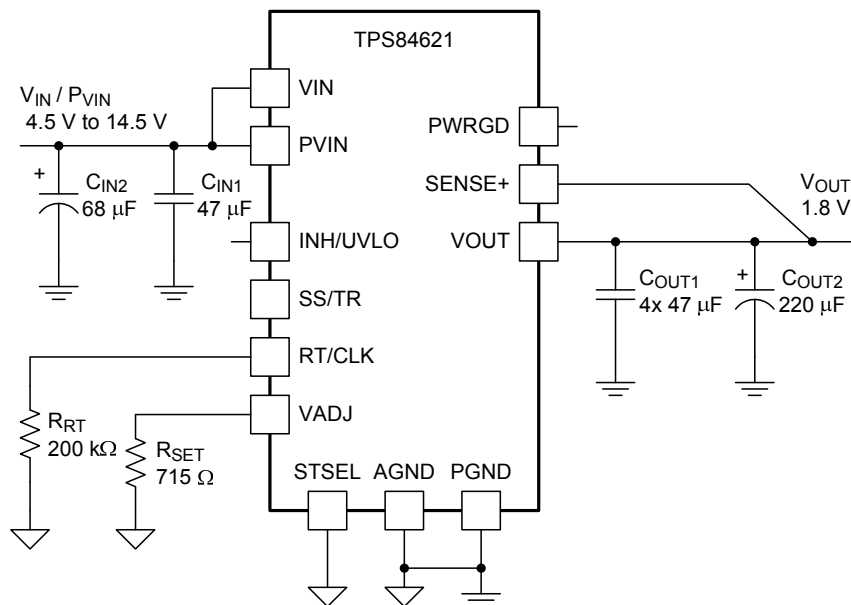


Figure 20. PVIN = 5V, VOUT = 1.2V, 2A Load Step

## Transient Waveforms (continued)



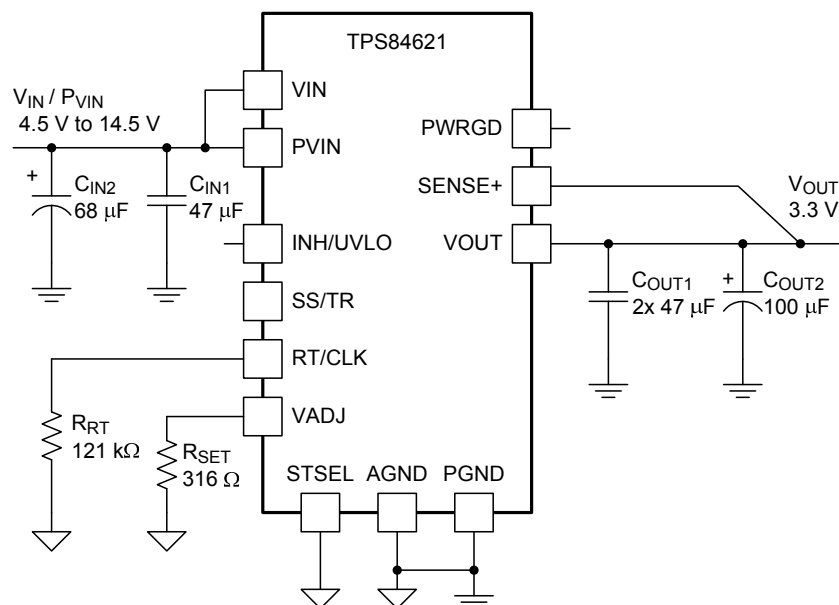
## 9.5 Application Schematics



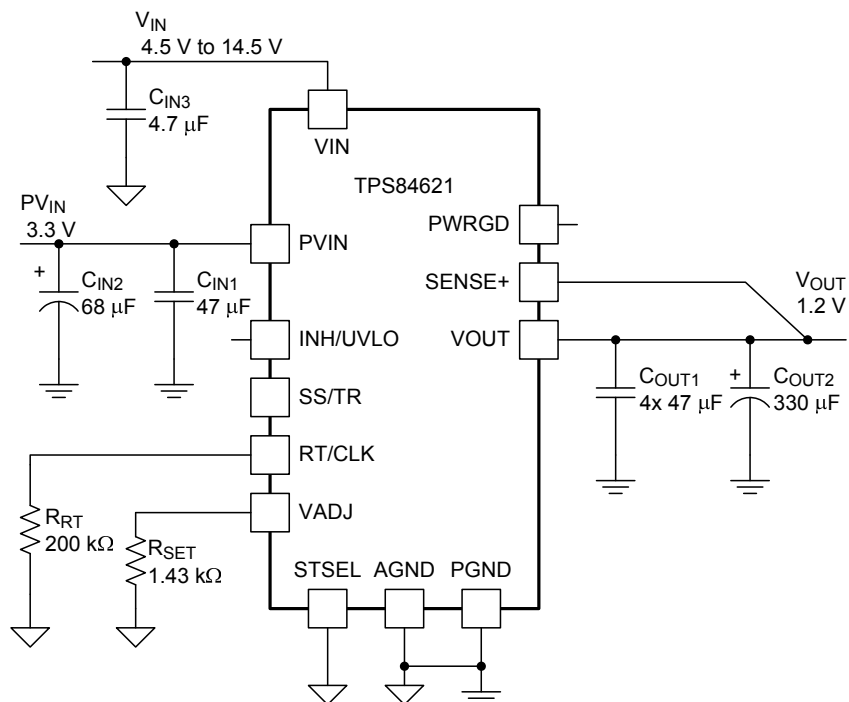
**Figure 23. Typical Schematic**  
 $PV_{IN} = V_{IN} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 14.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$



## Application Schematics (continued)



**Figure 24. Typical Schematic**  
**PVIN = VIN = 4.5 V to 14.5 V, VOUT = 3.3 V**



**Figure 25. Typical Schematic**  
**PVIN = 3.3 V, VIN = 4.5 V to 14.5 V, VOUT = 1.2 V**

## 9.6 VIN and PVIN Input Voltage

The TPS84621 allows for a variety of applications by using the VIN and PVIN pins together or separately. The VIN voltage supplies the internal control circuits of the device. The PVIN voltage provides the input voltage to the power converter system.

If tied together, the input voltage for the VIN pin and the PVIN pin can range from 4.5 V to 14.5 V. If using the VIN pin separately from the PVIN pin, the VIN pin must be between 4.5 V and 14.5 V, and the PVIN pin can range from as low as 1.6 V to 14.5 V. A voltage divider connected to the INH/UVLO pin can adjust the either input voltage UVLO appropriately. See the [Programmable Undervoltage Lockout \(UVLO\)](#) section of this datasheet for more information.

## 9.7 3.3-V Input Operation

Applications operating from 3.3 V must provide at least 4.5 V for VIN. See application note, [SLVA561](#) for help creating 5 V from 3.3 V using a small, simple charge pump device.

## 9.8 Power Good (PWRGD)

The PWRGD pin is an open drain output. Once the voltage on the SENSE+ pin is between 94% and 106% of the set voltage, the PWRGD pin pull-down is released and the pin floats. The recommended pull-up resistor value is between 10 k $\Omega$  and 100 k $\Omega$  to a voltage source that is 5.5 V or less. The PWRGD pin is in a defined state once VIN is greater than 1.0 V, but with reduced current sinking capability. The PWRGD pin achieves full current sinking capability once the VIN pin is above 4.5V. The PWRGD pin is pulled low when the voltage on SENSE+ is lower than 91% or greater than 109% of the nominal set voltage. Also, the PWRGD pin is pulled low if the input UVLO or thermal shutdown is asserted, the INH pin is pulled low, or the SS/TR pin is below 1.4 V.

## 9.9 Parallel Operation

Up to six TPS84621 devices can be paralleled for increased output current. Multiple connections must be made between the paralleled devices and the component selection is slightly different than for a stand-alone TPS84621 device. A typical TPS84621 parallel schematic is shown in Figure 26. Refer to application note, [SLVA574](#) for information and design help when paralleling multiple TPS84621 devices.

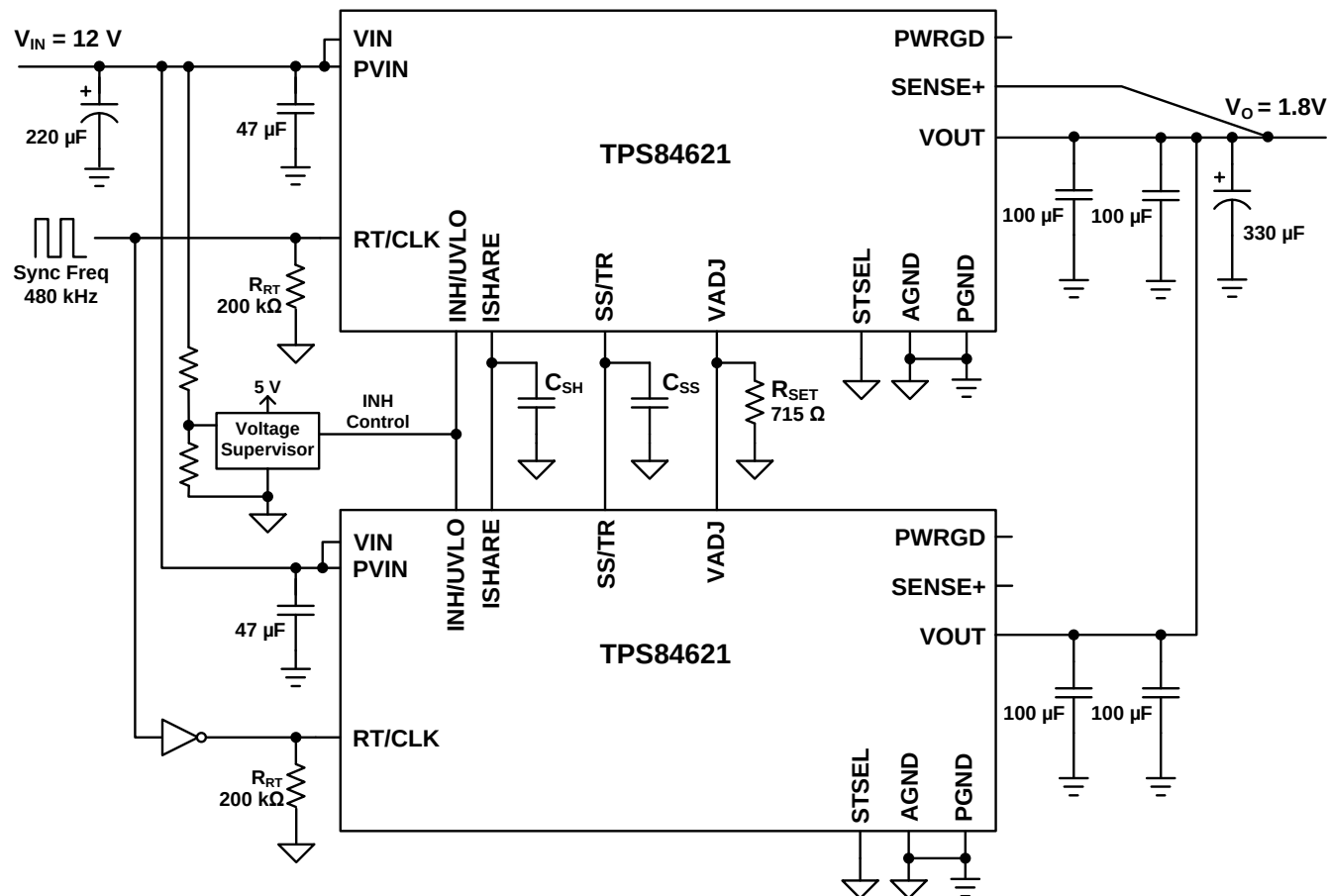
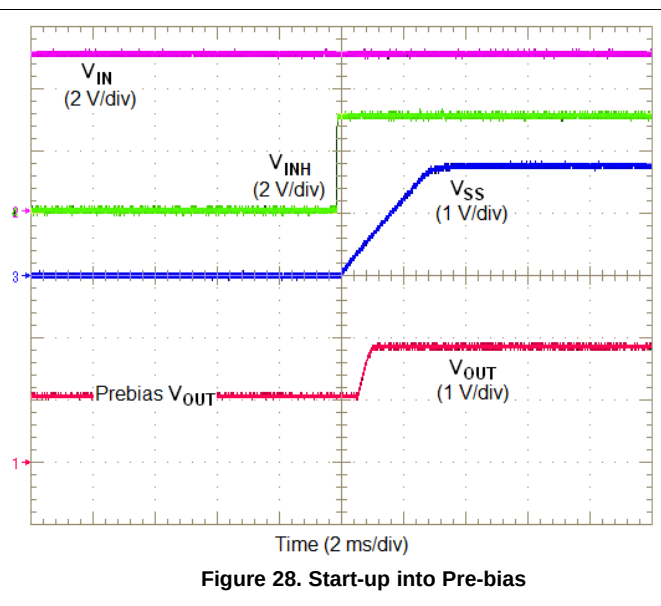
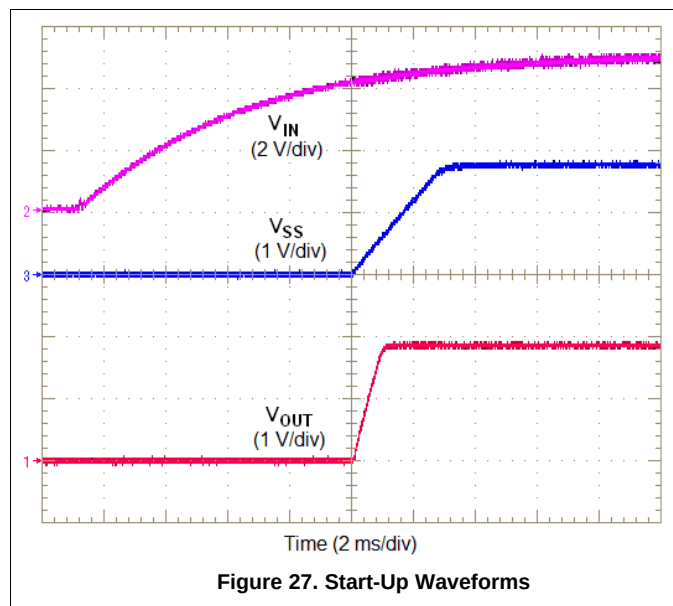


Figure 26. Typical TPS84621 Parallel Schematic

## 9.10 Power-Up Characteristics

When configured as shown in the front page schematic, the TPS84621 produces a regulated output voltage following the application of a valid input voltage. During the power-up, internal soft-start circuitry slows the rate that the output voltage rises, thereby limiting the amount of in-rush current that can be drawn from the input source. The soft-start circuitry introduces a short time delay from the point that a valid input voltage is recognized. Figure 27 shows the start-up waveforms for a TPS84621, operating from a 5-V input ( $PV_{IN}=V_{IN}$ ) and with the output voltage adjusted to 1.8 V. Figure 28 shows the start-up waveforms for a TPS84621 starting up into a pre-biased output voltage. The waveforms were measured with a 3-A constant current load.



## 9.11 Pre-Biased Start-Up

The TPS84621 has been designed to prevent discharging a pre-biased output. During monotonic pre-biased startup, the TPS84621 does not allow current to sink until the SS/TR pin voltage is higher than 1.4 V.

## 9.12 Remote Sense

The SENSE+ pin must be connected to  $V_{OUT}$  at the load, or at the device pins.

Connecting the SENSE+ pin to  $V_{OUT}$  at the load improves the load regulation performance of the device by allowing it to compensate for any I-R voltage drop between its output pins and the load. An I-R drop is caused by the high output current flowing through the small amount of pin and trace resistance. This should be limited to a maximum of 300 mV.

### NOTE

The remote sense feature is not designed to compensate for the forward drop of nonlinear or frequency dependent components that may be placed in series with the converter output. Examples include OR-ing diodes, filter inductors, ferrite beads, and fuses. When these components are enclosed by the SENSE+ connection, they are effectively placed inside the regulation control loop, which can adversely affect the stability of the regulator.

## 9.13 Thermal Shutdown

The internal thermal shutdown circuitry forces the device to stop switching if the junction temperature exceeds 175°C typically. The device reinitiates the power up sequence when the junction temperature drops below 165°C typically.

## 9.14 Output On/Off Inhibit (INH)

The INH pin provides electrical on/off control of the device. Once the INH pin voltage exceeds the threshold voltage, the device starts operation. If the INH pin voltage is pulled below the threshold voltage, the regulator stops switching and enters low quiescent current state.

The INH pin has an internal pull-up current source, allowing the user to float the INH pin for enabling the device. If an application requires controlling the INH pin, use an open drain/collector device, or a suitable logic gate to interface with the pin.

Figure 29 shows the typical application of the inhibit function. The Inhibit control has its own internal pull-up to VIN potential. An open-collector or open-drain device is recommended to control this input.

Turning Q1 on applies a low voltage to the inhibit control (INH) pin and disables the output of the supply, shown in Figure 30. If Q1 is turned off, the supply executes a soft-start power-up sequence, as shown in Figure 31. A regulated output voltage is produced within 3 ms. The waveforms were measured with a 3-A constant current load.

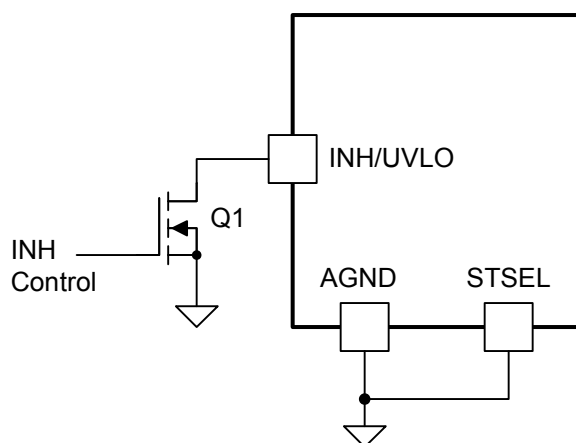
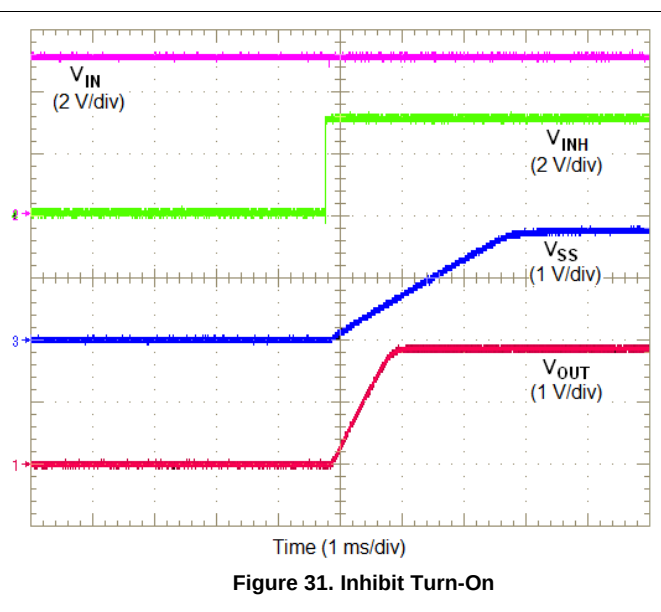
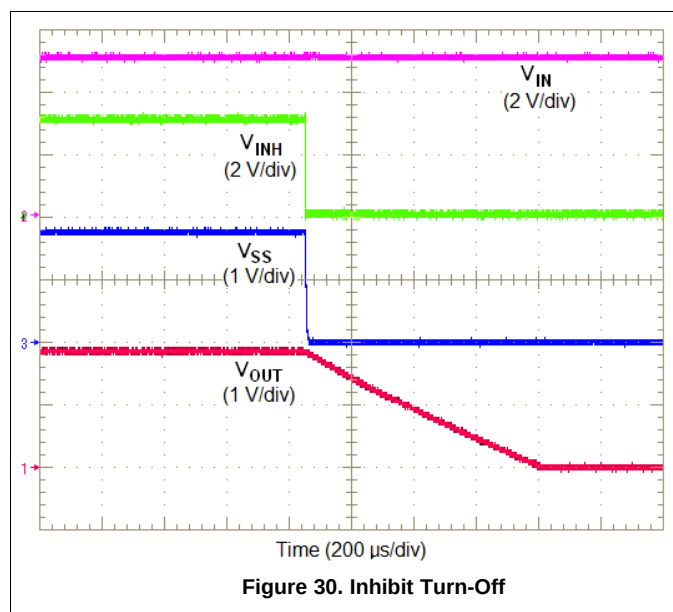
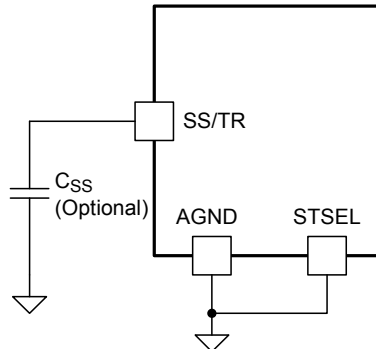


Figure 29. Typical Inhibit Control



## 9.15 Slow Start (SS/TR)

Connecting the STSEL pin to AGND and leaving SS/TR pin open enables the internal SS capacitor with a slow start interval of approximately 1.1 ms. Adding additional capacitance between the SS pin and AGND increases the slow start time. [Table 7](#) shows an additional SS capacitor connected to the SS/TR pin and the STSEL pin connected to AGND. See [Table 7](#) below for SS capacitor values and timing interval.



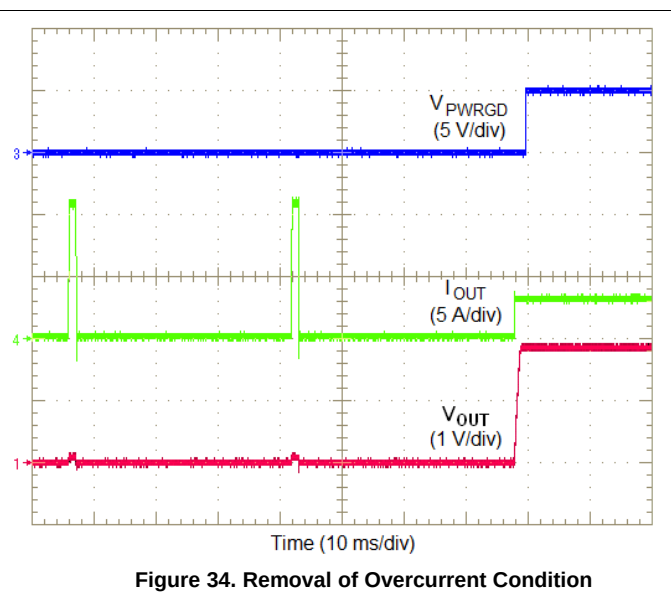
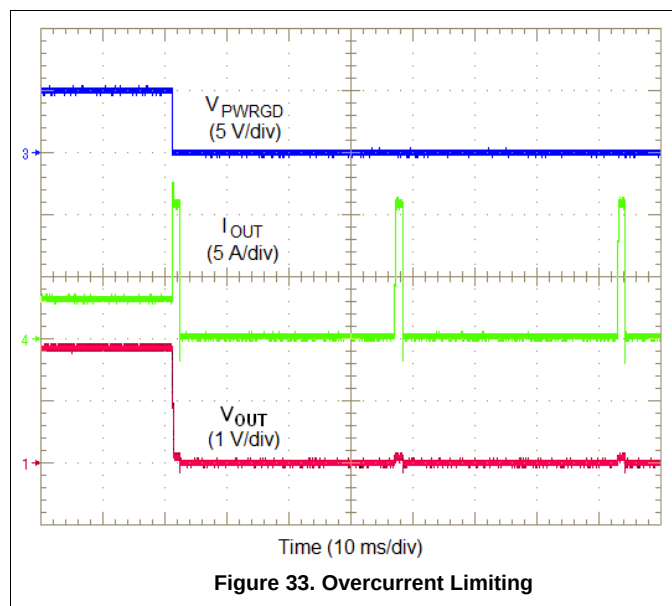
**Figure 32. Slow-Start Capacitor (C<sub>SS</sub>) and STSEL Connection**

**Table 7. Slow-Start Capacitor Values and Slow-Start Time**

| C <sub>SS</sub> (pF) | open | 2200 | 4700 | 10000 | 15000 | 22000 | 25000 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SS Time (msec)       | 1.1  | 1.9  | 2.8  | 4.6   | 6.4   | 8.8   | 9.8   |

## 9.16 Overcurrent Protection

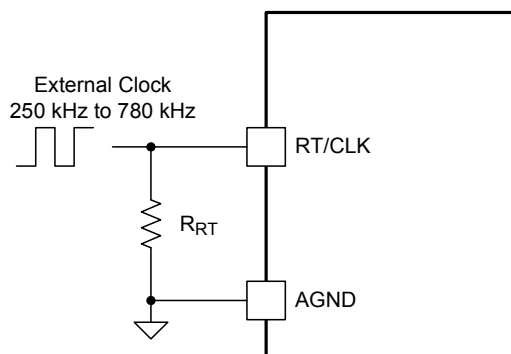
For protection against load faults, the TPS84621 incorporates output overcurrent protection. Applying a load that exceeds the regulator's overcurrent threshold causes the regulated output to shut down. Following shutdown, the module periodically attempts to recover by initiating a soft-start power-up as shown in [Figure 33](#). This is described as a hiccup mode of operation, whereby the module continues in a cycle of successive shutdown and power up until the load fault is removed. During this period, the average current flowing into the fault is significantly reduced. Once the fault is removed, the module automatically recovers and returns to normal operation as shown in [Figure 34](#).



## 9.17 Synchronization (CLK)

An internal phase locked loop (PLL) has been implemented to allow synchronization between 250 kHz and 780 kHz, and to easily switch from RT mode to CLK mode. To implement the synchronization feature, connect a square wave clock signal to the RT/CLK pin with a duty cycle between 20% to 80%. The clock signal amplitude must transition lower than 0.8 V and higher than 2.0 V. The start of the switching cycle is synchronized to the falling edge of RT/CLK pin. In applications where both RT mode and CLK mode are needed, the device can be configured as shown in .

Before the external clock is present, the device works in RT mode and the switching frequency is set by RT resistor. When the external clock is present, the CLK mode overrides the RT mode. The first time the CLK pin is pulled above the RT/CLK high threshold (2.0 V), the device switches from RT mode to the CLK mode and the RT/CLK pin becomes high impedance as the PLL starts to lock onto the frequency of the external clock. It is not recommended to switch from CLK mode back to RT mode because the internal switching frequency drops to 100 kHz first before returning to the switching frequency set by the RT resistor ( $R_{RT}$ ).



**Figure 35. CLK/RT Configuration**

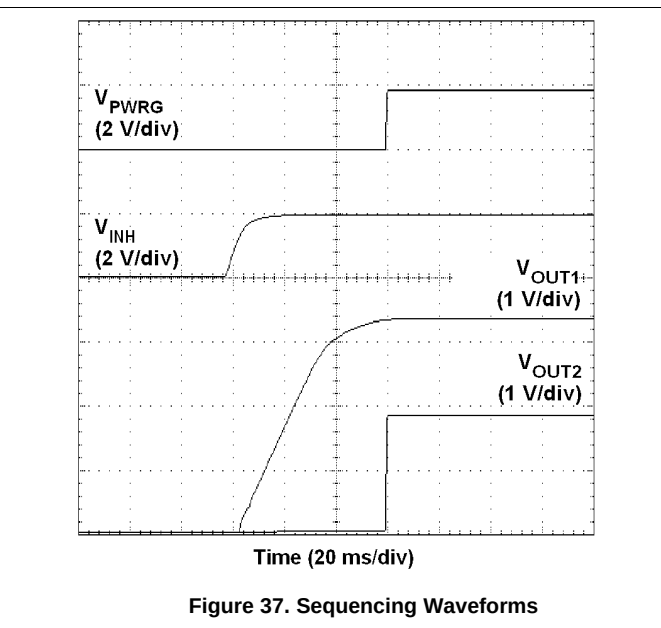
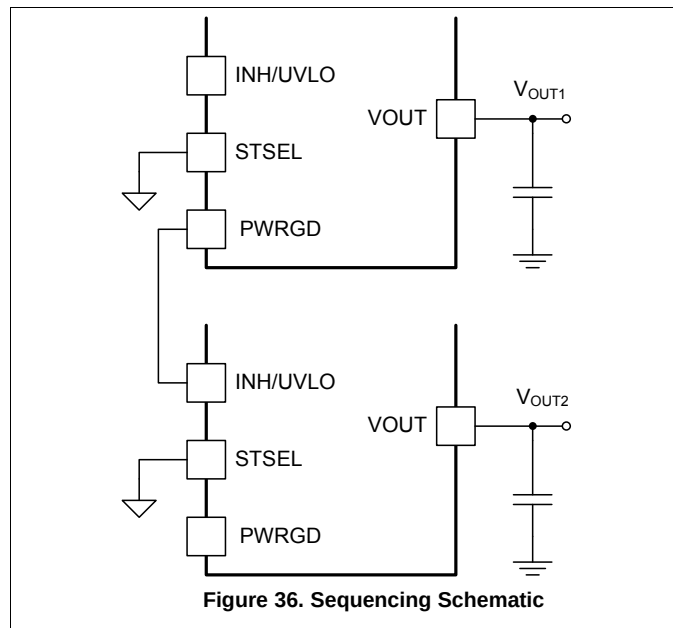
The synchronization frequency must be selected based on the output voltages of the devices being synchronized. Table 8 shows the allowable frequencies for a given range of output voltages. For the most efficient solution, always synchronize to the lowest allowable frequency. For example, an application requires synchronizing three TPS84621 devices with output voltages of 1.2 V, 1.8 V and 3.3 V, all powered from  $PV_{IN} = 12$  V. Table 8 shows that all three output voltages should be synchronized to 630 kHz.

**Table 8. Synchronization Frequency vs Output Voltage**

| SYNCHRONIZATION<br>FREQUENCY (kHz) | $R_{RT}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | $PV_{IN} = 12$ V    |     | $PV_{IN} = 5$ V     |     |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
|                                    |                        | $V_{OUT}$ RANGE (V) |     | $V_{OUT}$ RANGE (V) |     |
|                                    |                        | MIN                 | MAX | MIN                 | MAX |
| 250                                | open                   | 0.6                 | 1.0 | 0.6                 | 1.3 |
| 280                                | 1100                   | 0.6                 | 1.2 | 0.6                 | 1.6 |
| 330                                | 590                    | 0.6                 | 1.5 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 380                                | 357                    | 0.7                 | 1.7 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 430                                | 261                    | 0.8                 | 2.1 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 480                                | 200                    | 0.9                 | 2.5 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 530                                | 165                    | 1.0                 | 2.9 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 580                                | 140                    | 1.1                 | 3.2 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 630                                | 121                    | 1.2                 | 3.7 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 680                                | 107                    | 1.3                 | 4.1 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 730                                | 95.3                   | 1.4                 | 4.7 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |
| 780                                | 86.6                   | 1.5                 | 5.5 | 0.6                 | 4.5 |

## 9.18 Sequencing (SS/TR)

Many of the common power supply sequencing methods can be implemented using the SS/TR, INH and PWRGD pins. The sequential method is illustrated in [Figure 36](#) using two TPS84621 devices. The PWRGD pin of the first device is coupled to the INH pin of the second device which enables the second power supply once the primary supply reaches regulation. [Figure 37](#) shows sequential turn-on waveforms of two TPS84621 devices.

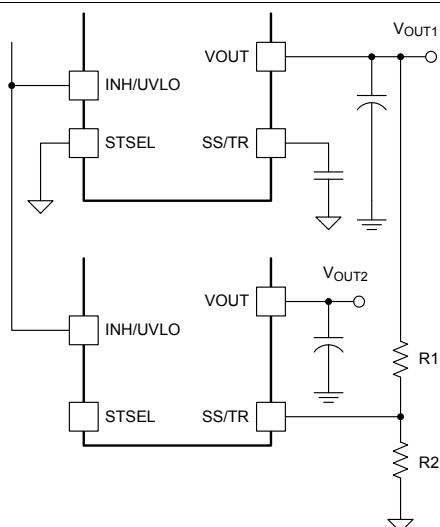


Simultaneous power supply sequencing can be implemented by connecting the resistor network of R1 and R2 shown in [Figure 38](#) to the output of the power supply that needs to be tracked or to another voltage reference source. [Figure 39](#) shows simultaneous turn-on waveforms of two TPS84621 devices. Use [Equation 2](#) and [Equation 3](#) to calculate the values of R1 and R2.

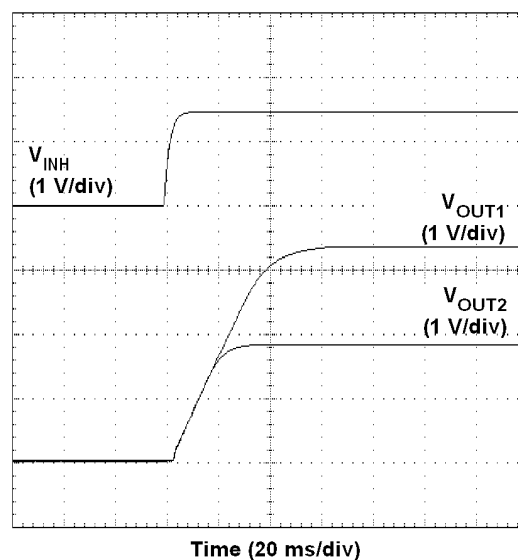
$$R1 = \frac{(V_{OUT2} \times 12.6)}{0.6} \text{ (k}\Omega\text{)} \quad (2)$$

$$R2 = \frac{0.6 \times R1}{(V_{OUT2} - 0.6)} \text{ (k}\Omega\text{)} \quad (3)$$





**Figure 38. Simultaneous Tracking Schematic**

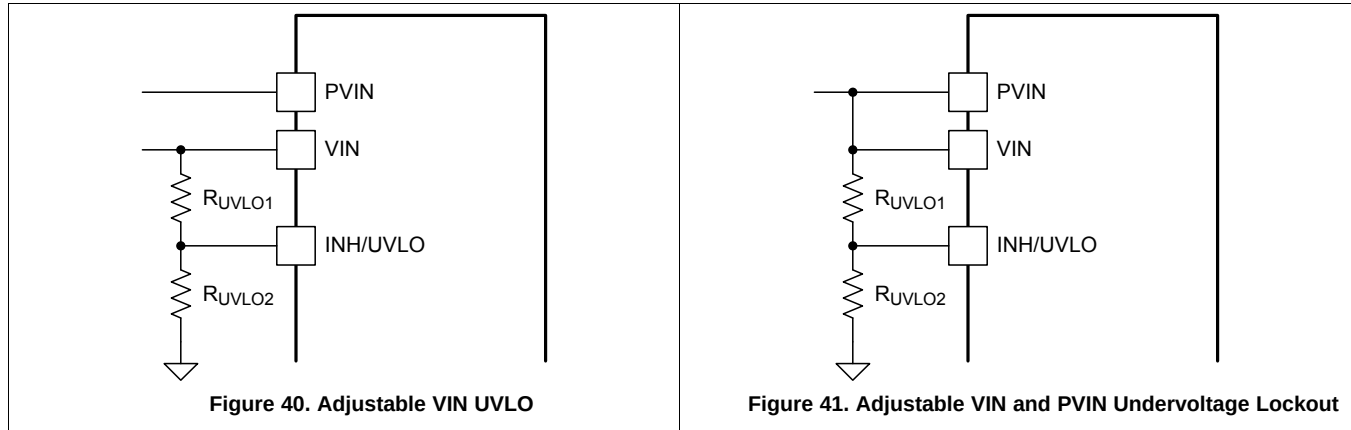


**Figure 39. Simultaneous Tracking Waveforms**

## 9.19 Programmable Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The TPS84621 implements internal UVLO circuitry on the VIN pin. The device is disabled when the VIN pin voltage falls below the internal VIN UVLO threshold. The internal VIN UVLO rising threshold is 4.5 V(max) with a typical hysteresis of 150 mV.

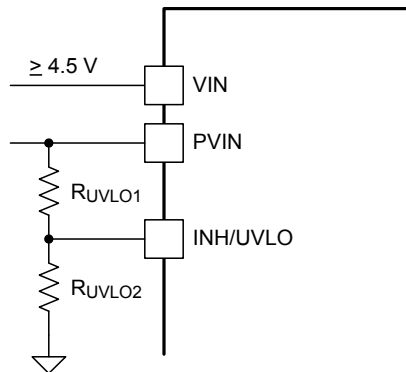
If an application requires either a higher UVLO threshold on the VIN pin or a higher UVLO threshold for a combined VIN and PVIN, then the UVLO pin can be configured as shown in Figure 40 or Figure 41. Table 9 lists standard values for  $R_{UVLO1}$  and  $R_{UVLO2}$  to adjust the VIN UVLO voltage up.



**Table 9. Standard Resistor values for Adjusting VIN UVLO**

| VIN UVLO (V)              | 5.0  | 5.5  | 6.0  | 6.5  | 7.0  | 7.5  | 8.0  | 8.5  | 9.0  | 9.5  | 10.0 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| $R_{UVLO1}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 |
| $R_{UVLO2}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | 21.5 | 18.7 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 9.76 | 9.31 |
| Hysteresis (mV)           | 400  | 415  | 430  | 450  | 465  | 480  | 500  | 515  | 530  | 550  | 565  |

For a split rail application, if a secondary UVLO on PVIN is required, VIN must be  $\geq 4.5$  V. Figure 42 shows the PVIN UVLO configuration. Use Table 10 to select  $R_{UVLO1}$  and  $R_{UVLO2}$  for PVIN. If PVIN UVLO is set for less than 3.0 V, a 5.1-V zener diode should be added to clamp the voltage on the UVLO pin below 6 V.



**Figure 42. Adjustable PVIN Undervoltage Lockout, (VIN  $\geq 4.5$  V)**

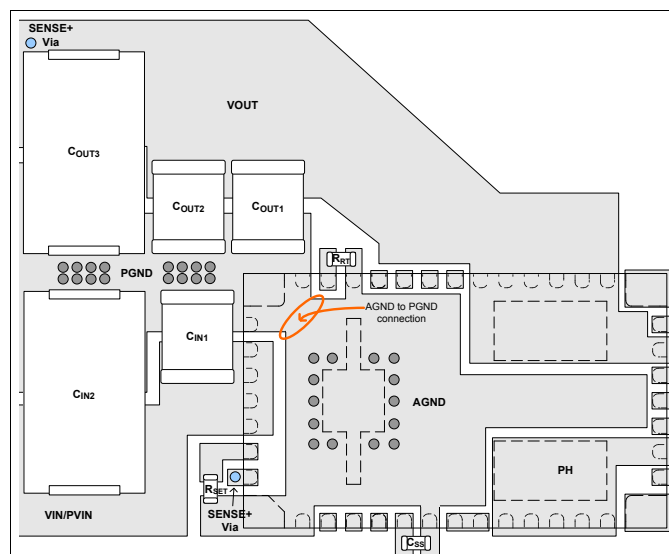
**Table 10. Standard Resistor Values for Adjusting PVIN UVLO, (VIN  $\geq 4.5$  V)**

| PVIN UVLO (V)             | 2.0  | 2.5  | 3.0  | 3.5  | 4.0  | 4.5  | For higher PVIN UVLO voltages see Table UV for resistor values |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| $R_{UVLO1}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.1 |                                                                |
| $R_{UVLO2}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | 95.3 | 60.4 | 44.2 | 34.8 | 28.7 | 24.3 |                                                                |
| Hysteresis (mV)           | 300  | 315  | 335  | 350  | 365  | 385  |                                                                |

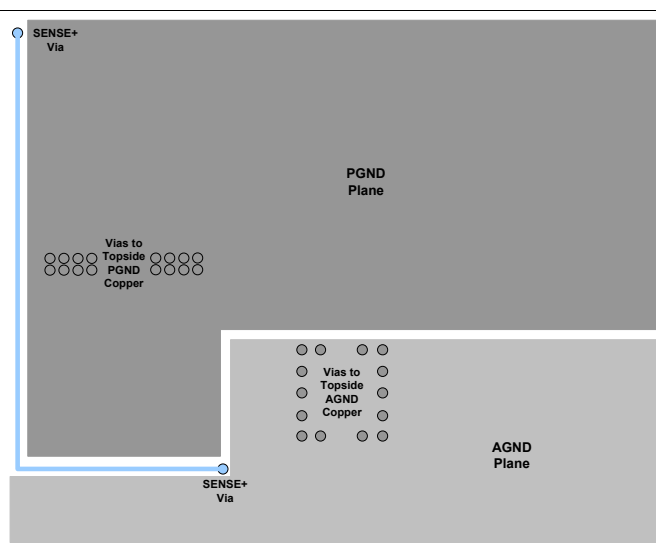
## 9.20 Layout Considerations

To achieve optimal electrical and thermal performance, an optimized PCB layout is required. [Figure 43](#), shows a typical PCB layout. Some considerations for an optimized layout are:

- Use large copper areas for power planes (PVIN, VOUT, and PGND) to minimize conduction loss and thermal stress.
- Place ceramic input and output capacitors close to the device pins to minimize high frequency noise.
- Locate additional output capacitors between the ceramic capacitor and the load.
- Place a dedicated AGND copper area beneath the TPS84621.
- Isolate the PH copper area from the VOUT copper area using the AGND copper area.
- Connect the AGND and PGND copper area at one point; see AGND to PGND connection point in [Figure 43](#).
- Place  $R_{SET}$ ,  $R_{RT}$ , and  $C_{SS}$  as close as possible to their respective pins.
- Use multiple vias to connect the power planes to internal layers.



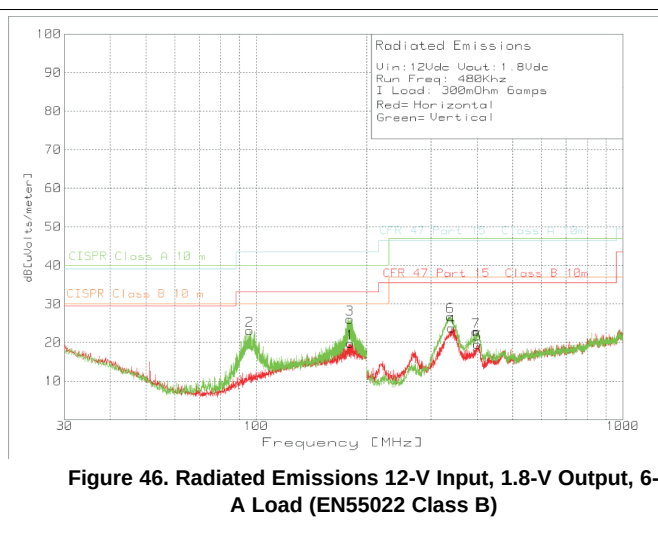
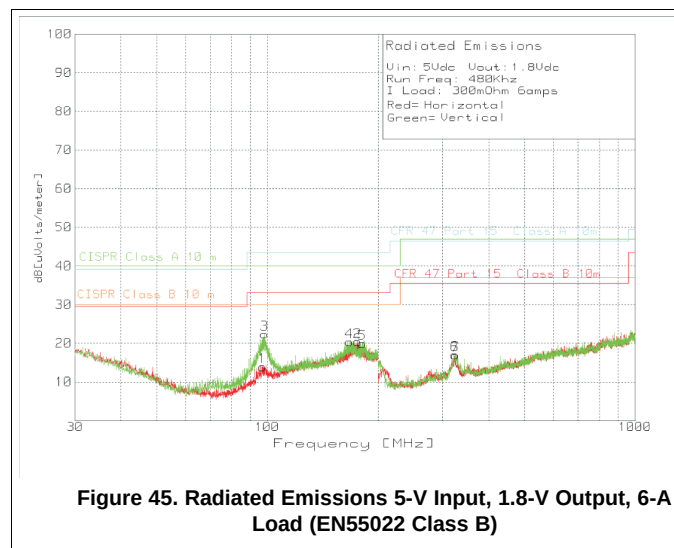
**Figure 43. Typical Top-Layer Recommended Layout**



**Figure 44. Typical GND-Layer Recommended Layout**

## 9.21 EMI

The TPS84621 is compliant with EN55022 Class B radiated emissions. [Figure 46](#) and [Figure 45](#) show typical examples of radiated emissions plots for the TPS84621 operating from 5V and 12V respectively. Both graphs include the plots of the antenna in the horizontal and vertical positions.



## 10 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

| <b>Changes from Revision D (June 2017) to Revision E</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Page</b>                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased the peak reflow temperature and maximum number of reflows to JEDEC specification for improved manufacturability.....</li> </ul>                                                                                                           | <a href="#">2</a>                                                                 |
| <b>Changes from Revision C (February 2013) to Revision D</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>Page</b>                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added peak reflow and maximum number of reflows information .....</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                        | <a href="#">2</a>                                                                 |
| <b>Changes from Revision B (OCTOBER 2012) to Revision C</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>Page</b>                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed the minimum input voltage to 2.95V from 4.5V.....</li> <li>Added ISHARE parameter to Absolute Maximum Ratings table.....</li> <li>Added ISHARE to the Pin Description table.....</li> <li>Added Parallel Operation section. ....</li> </ul> | <a href="#">1</a><br><a href="#">2</a><br><a href="#">7</a><br><a href="#">19</a> |
| <b>Changes from Revision A (MAY 2012) to Revision B</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Page</b>                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added Thermal Information table .....</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <a href="#">3</a>                                                                 |
| <b>Changes from Original (DECEMBER 2011) to Revision A</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Page</b>                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed – updated pin names in package drawing. ....</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                     | <a href="#">8</a>                                                                 |

## 11 Device and Documentation Support

### 11.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 11.2 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

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**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

### 11.3 Trademarks

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### 11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### 11.5 Glossary

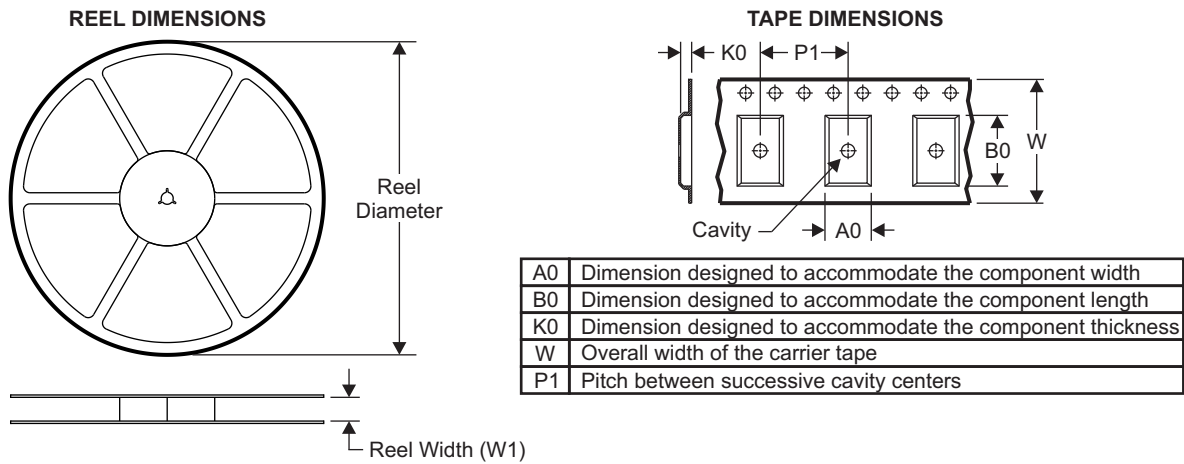
[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

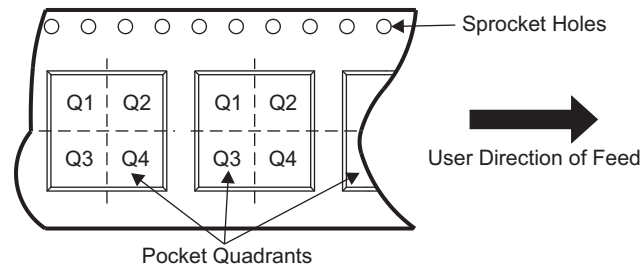
## 12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

## 12.1 Package Option Addendum



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



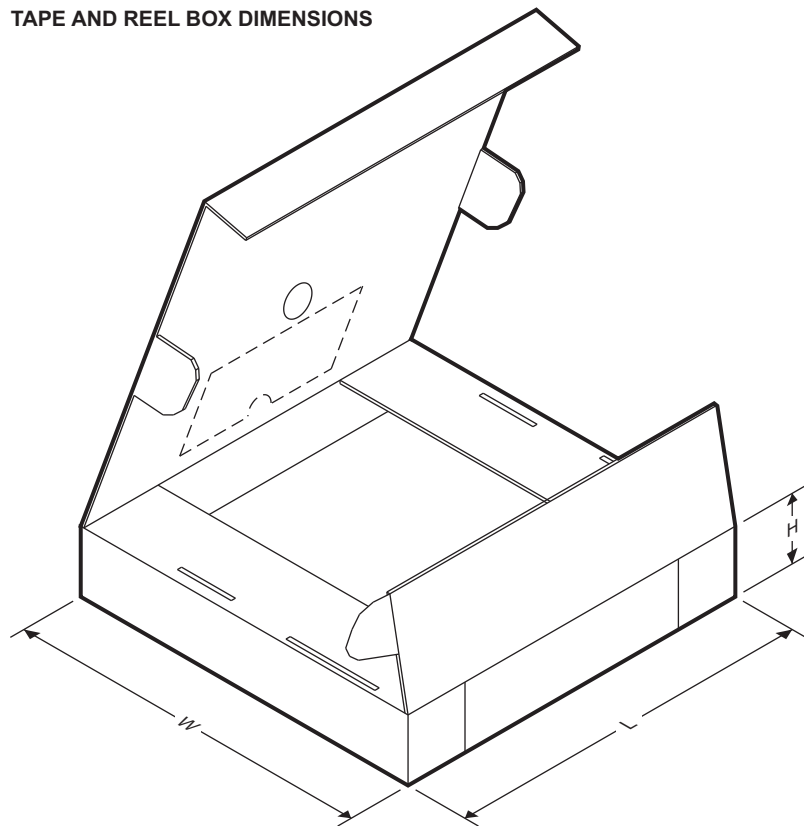
| Device       | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| TPS84621RUQR | B1QFN        | RUQ             | 47   | 500 | 330.0              | 24.4               | 9.35    | 15.35   | 3.1     | 16.0    | 24.0   | Q1            |
| TPS84621RUQT | B1QFN        | RUQ             | 47   | 250 | 330.0              | 24.4               | 9.35    | 15.35   | 3.1     | 16.0    | 24.0   | Q1            |

## TPS84621

SLVSAW7E – DECEMBER 2011 – REVISED APRIL 2018

[www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com)

### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



| Device       | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-----|-------------|------------|-------------|
| TPS84621RUQR | B1QFN        | RUQ             | 47   | 500 | 383.0       | 353.0      | 58.0        |
| TPS84621RUQT | B1QFN        | RUQ             | 47   | 250 | 383.0       | 353.0      | 58.0        |



## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable part number        | Status<br>(1) | Material type<br>(2) | Package   Pins   | Package qty   Carrier | RoHS<br>(3) | Lead finish/<br>Ball material<br>(4) | MSL rating/<br>Peak reflow<br>(5) | Op temp (°C) | Part marking<br>(6) |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| <a href="#">TPS84621RUQR</a> | Active        | Production           | B1QFN (RUQ)   47 | 500   LARGE T&R       | -           |                                      |                                   | -40 to 85    | TPS84621            |
| <a href="#">TPS84621RUQT</a> | Active        | Production           | B1QFN (RUQ)   47 | 250   SMALL T&R       | -           |                                      |                                   | -40 to 85    | TPS84621            |
| TPS84621RUQTG4               | Active        | Production           | B1QFN (RUQ)   47 | 250   SMALL T&R       | -           | Call TI                              | Call TI                           | -40 to 85    | TPS84621            |
| TPS84621RUQTG4.B             | Active        | Production           | B1QFN (RUQ)   47 | 250   SMALL T&R       | -           | Call TI                              | Call TI                           | -40 to 85    | TPS84621            |

<sup>(1)</sup> **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

<sup>(2)</sup> **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

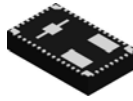
<sup>(5)</sup> **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

<sup>(6)</sup> **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

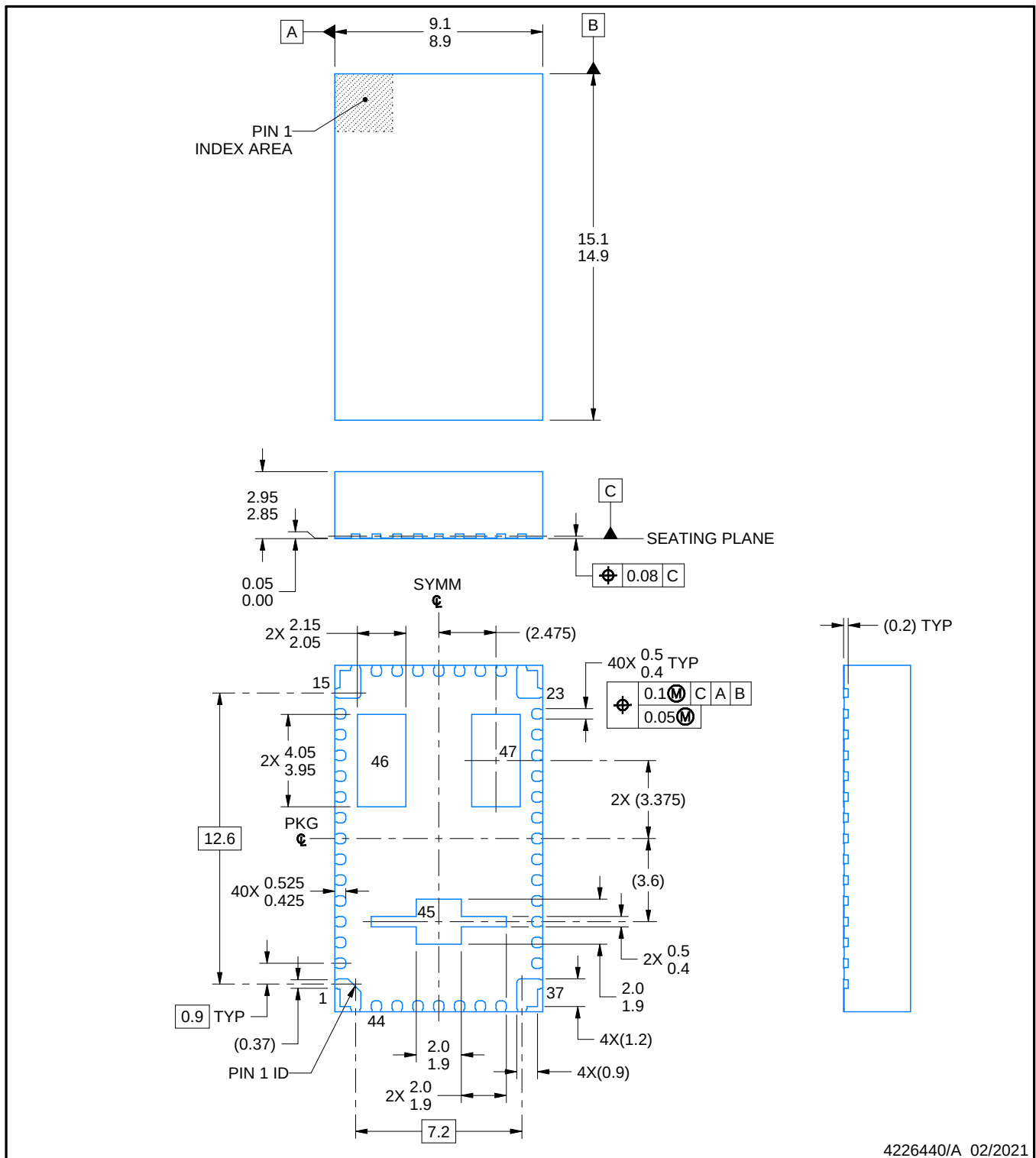
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**RUQ0047A**

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



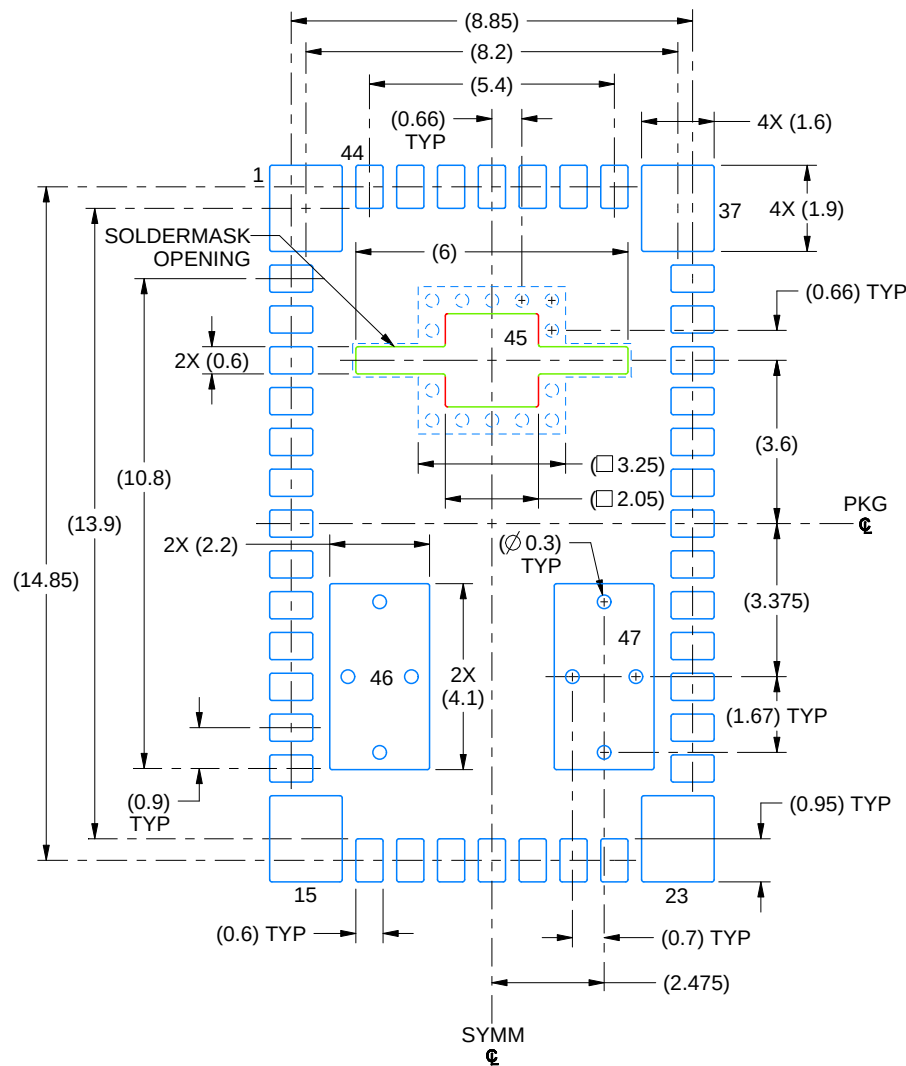
NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pads must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.

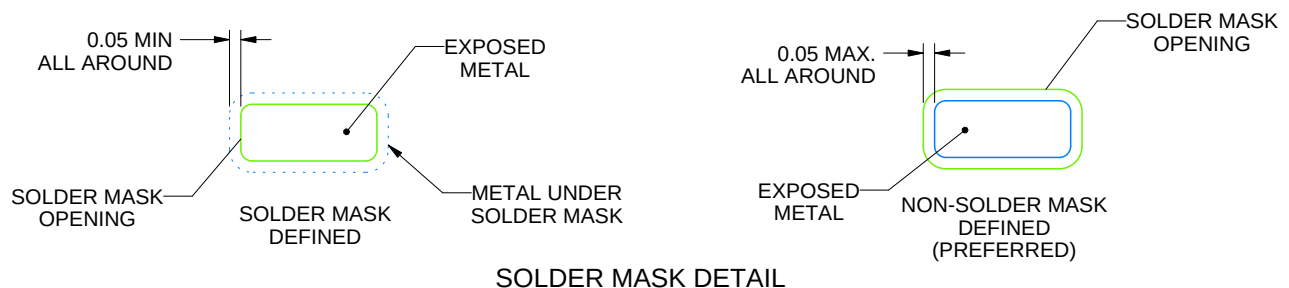
**RUQ0047A**

## B1QFN - 2.95 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:6X



4226440/A 02/2021

NOTES: (continued)

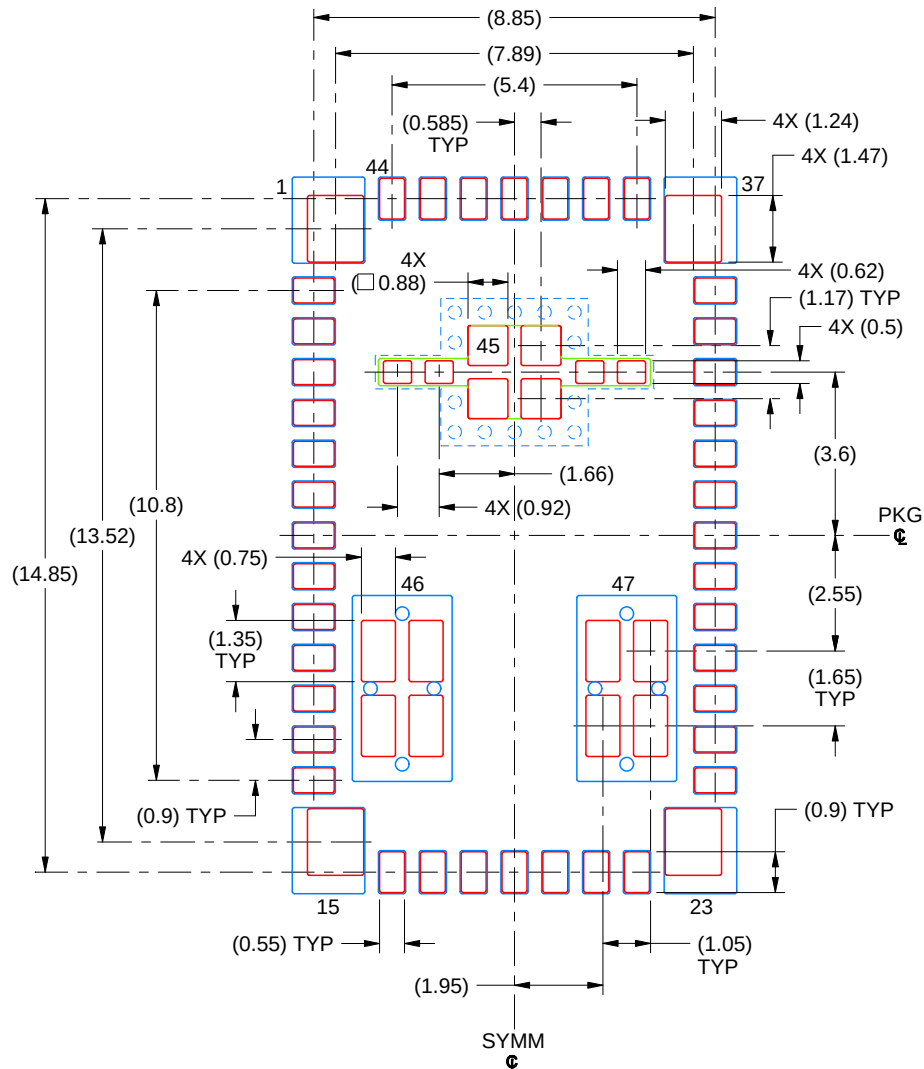
4. This package designed to be soldered to a thermal pads on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/sl原因271](http://www.ti.com/lit/sl原因271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

RUQ0047A

B1QFN - 2.95 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



**SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE**  
BASED ON 0.1 mm STENCIL THICKNESS

CORNER PINS 1, 15, 23 & 37:  
60% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE

EXPOSED PAD 45:  
66% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE

EXPOSED PAD 46 & 47:  
45% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE  
SCALE:6X

4226440/A 02/2021

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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Last updated 10/2025